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Festival date moved up

By Lella G. Deeb
and Vanessa Batrouni

AMMAN — The gala opening of the European Economic Community (EEC) Spring Festival has been advanced by one day. The inaugural ceremony will now take place on Sunday evening, 27 March, marking the beginning of a month-long feast of culture such as Amman has never seen.

The festival also coincides with a planned visit by a European Parliament delegation.

Rainbow of events

For those whose musical palette was whetted by the recent visit of the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra, and for those who have yet to sample the delights of classical music, there will be ample opportunity to do so in the festival programme. Young Soloists of the European Philharmonic Orchestra and the Langenhagen symphonic Brass Orchestra, a celebrated French pianist, an Italian guitar virtuoso and famed Irish tenor will all be performing, in a rainbow of cultural events that includes not only classical music but also rock, jazz, theatre, film and folk dance. The exhibitions will be open throughout, and sporting events are also planned.

The EEC includes West Germany, the UK, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Greece, Denmark and Ireland. The community began co-operating with Jordan on development programmes in education, technology and agriculture in 1977, but it has recently expressed a wish to form more links with the Jordanian people.

The idea of a "cultural handshake" is the brainchild of Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Nattali.

Likud government split over presidential vote

'We will find the traitors'— Begin

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The government of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is near collapse after its defeat in the presidential election, Israeli Radio reported on Wednesday.

The radio, monitored here, said the Likud coalition cabinet held an acrimonious two-and-a-half-hour session during which the ministers exchanged "crude accusations."

Some cabinet members, during the meeting, urged Mr. Begin to dissolve the Likud coalition and call new elections, the radio said. Ministers David Levi, Yoram Aridor, Yitzhak Shamir and Ariel Sharon supported the proposal. But Mr. Begin rejected it saying that circumstances would favour the Labour opposition if elections were held now. However, he promised to consider such a move in the coming few days.

The radio quoted Mr. Begin as speaking angrily, saying: "We have seven Knesset (parliament) members among us who exploited the secrecy of the ballot to betray us and to collaborate with the Marakh (opposition). I imagine that we will get to know them soon, after which they will have no place among us."

The expulsion of seven members from the Likud would almost certainly lead to the collapse of the Begin government.

Seven defections

Chaim Herzog, the 65-year-old Labour Party candidate, was elected president of Israel, succeeding Yitzhak Navon, in a secret ballot in the Knesset on Tuesday. He won 61 votes while the Likud candidate, 60-year-old, Judge Menachem Elon, won 57. To produce this result seven Knesset members would have to have defected from the Likud.

The ballot result created a commotion in the Likud, reports said. Mr. Begin, on hearing about the outcome, is reported to have said in French with a sigh: "C'est la vie." He later addressed Mr. Shamir, saying: "We are heading towards a bitter and violent conflict. What has happened today represents a heavy blow to the Likud."

Religious parties charged

The result indicates clearly that there are great differences inside the coalition government. It has come at a time when Knesset members close to Mr. Begin have accused the religious parties of pursuing only their private interests.

Observers believe that the three coalition members of the small religious party Tami, under Aharon Abu Hatzeira, voted for Mr. Herzog.



Herzog: former UN ambassador

Knesset member Ronny Milo, the Likud bloc whip, resigned his post with the coalition. He said he resigned because many Knesset members who had pledged to vote for the Likud candidate had fled and had not honoured their pledge. Mr. Milo added that he will resume his initiative to move the election date forward in the wake of the bitter defeat suffered by the coalition.

The president's term of office in Israel is five years. Mr. Herzog, who is the sixth Israeli president, will resume his powers on 15 May.

Mr. Herzog, born in 1918 in Belfast, Northern Ireland, is the son of Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Levi.



Begin: 'C'est la vie'

Herzog received a religious education and studied law at London and Cambridge universities. He was a member of the Hagana, served in the British army and participated in the invasion of Normandy during World War II.

He then joined the Israeli army and reached the rank of major general. He was twice in charge of military intelligence.

Mr. Herzog was the first military governor of the West Bank after the 1967 war. He was also a military commentator during the 1967 and 1973 wars. He has also held positions in private industry, and practised law, and spent a period as Israel's permanent representative at the UN.



LUNCH HOUR MISHAP: Aftermath of a five-car accident that took place on the Third Circle-Sharbatat road at 1 p.m. on Tuesday. The pile-up occurred when a Mercedes (not shown) slowed suddenly at the southern end of the Wadi Saqra overpass. No injuries were reported. (Photo by Steven Ross)

ALO to launch new world effort

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The eleventh Arab Labour Conference, ending here on Wednesday, decided on a new push to put the plight of Palestinian workers and all Arabs under occupation before the world community to seek action.

Answering a call by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the conference set up a committee to draft a resolution towards this goal.

PLO Executive Committee member Abdul-Rahim Ahmad, who represented his organization at the meeting, told The Star that the draft resolution will comprise:

1. The establishment of an official day at

International Labour Organization headquarters to express solidarity with the Palestinian people and labourers inside the occupied territories.

2. Condemnation of the racist, fascist, aggressive nature of Israel.

3. The cessation of all ILO technical and financial assistance to Israel, and a call upon all countries to follow suit.

4. The expulsion of Israel from the ILO.

5. Condemnation of Israeli settlement policy and a demand that it cease immediately.

After endorsement by the ALO the resolution will be presented during the next ILO session, to be held in Geneva in June this year.

The PLO is now proposing the formation of a social security fund for Palestinians and this

Tripoli battles halt

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A new ceasefire on Wednesday halted three days of street battles between Communists and Muslim forces that left a total of six killed and 19 wounded in Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli.

The spokesman at the Israeli press centre in suburban Yarie on Beirut's southeastern outskirts said the blast occurred near the entrance of Tyre's Rashidiyeh refugee camp, 80 kilometres south of the Lebanon capital.

The spokesman declined to be named or to give further details. Travellers from Tyre said the incident was an ambush of an Israeli patrol two kilometres south of Al-Buss refugee camp on Tyre's southern edge and that one Israeli vehicle was seen exploding.

Al-Buss and Rashidiyeh are neighbouring

refugee camps. The travellers, who also refused to be identified out of fear for their soul security, said Israeli troops closed coastal highway south of Tyre after the ambush and searched for the attackers. Machine gun volleys into the air. The road later reopened, they said.

The Israeli command said nine Israeli soldiers were wounded in two ambushes in Tyre and the port city of Sidon, 40 km south of Beirut on Sunday.

Lebanon's state radio said Israeli forces Tuesday ringed the town of Raia, on coastal highway between Beirut and Sidon, and arrested three Lebanese men suspected involvement in Sunday's ambush.

The Israeli spokesman declined to comment on this report.

between the two organizations in 1978, after the meeting in Cairo in 1978, when co-operation were discussed.

Co-operation is mainly in vocational training, rehabilitation, co-operative management and rural development, said Burqan.

Last year a group of ALO department directors visited the ILO headquarters in Geneva, where they had the chance to acquaint themselves with the methods of the ILO. A further visit is expected this year.

The ILO is also involved in an Arab project for employment promotion. Last year the sent four high-level consultants to all Arab countries to discuss methods of promoting employment in the Arab world.

Carter willing to speak to PLO

continued from page 1

that have been concluded when the weapons were originally purchased.

"That was the main argument that I made to Prime Minister Begin, and Ambassador Viets happened to be the one to deliver this message to him," he said. And the other one was that the UN would have a resolution introduced into the Security Council sponsored by the US condemning Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

"Well, that was, to me, the maximum and proper persuasion that I could have used at that time," Mr. Carter also said that the invasion of Lebanon in 1978 was uncalled for.

In the light of His Majesty King Hussein's participation in peace negotiations, Mr. Carter said he knew the King had discussed this with President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz. He hoped that under proper circumstances, King Hussein and the Palestinians on the West Bank will initiate conversations with Israel and with Egypt, "with the US perhaps, participating," in meet the purposes of UN Resolution 242.

Also the principles expressed in the Camp David accords and the subsequent statements and agreements that the Fez statement and others that have come since.

He said he would hope that there would not be any obstacles raised and that he was sure King Hussein did need the support of moderate Arabs and the Palestinians. If he didn't have, his negotiations on their behalf would "probably be fruitless, or even counterproductive."

Mr. Carter added that the settlement policy has been a major factor in delaying discussions, particularly the policy of the present Israeli government. The standard policy of his predecessors in the White House, as well as his own, was that these settlements were illegal, violating Article Four of the Geneva Con-

vention, and are obviously an obstacle to peace.

Free to meet Palestinians

Asked if he would meet with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat if he were president again, Mr. Carter replied that he would not, as he would honour his nation's commitment preventing negotiations with or recognition of the PLO until after it recognizes Israel's right to exist and accepts Resolution 242 as a basis for Middle East peace. But, he said as a private citizen he would feel free to meet with Palestinian leaders who are knowledgeable about their point of view. He added, "Some of those with whom I have met are members of the PLO. But I don't have any intentions in the foreseeable future to meet directly with Chairman Arafat."

Regarding an American gesture extended to Mr. Arafat that he could offer to militant PLO factions as a gesture of goodwill by the United States, Mr. Carter said that the position of US was clear, and the prerequisites were easy for the PLO to accept. "That is that they withdraw their commitment that Israel should be destroyed as a nation, and recognize its right to exist. All reasonable people recognize its right to exist. All reasonable people recognize Israel's right to exist, and even some of the Palestinians do so, who are quite militant. Those two prerequisites would very quickly open up an opportunity for the PLO to have those discussions with our government, which they desire."

Mr. Carter admitted there was a deadlock, but the US would not yield, because this would be a violation of the "word of our nation as expressed by President Ford when he was in office."

Moderate tone

Asked by The Star if he could reconcile the Camp David accords with the Reagan Initiative and the Fez plan, Mr. Carter replied that

he thought the initiative was completely compatible with the Camp David accords, and with UN Resolution 242.

"I can't claim that it is compatible with the Fez resolution, although I do believe that the earlier Fahd statement and the Fez resolution which came after President Reagan's initiative is a step in the right direction."

"And it is much more moderate in tone than have been the previous statements. Also many Arabs interpret the Fez statement as a first indication of recognition of Israel on behalf of the Arab nations."

He continued that President Sadat's promise on sovereignty in the West Bank was that it lay on the people who live there. This was disputed by the Palestinians but is an option that needs to be pursued in the negotiations. At the same time, Mr. Begin claimed that sovereignty lay in Israel, and there are other options, such as semi-sovereignty, or federation or confederation between the West Bank Palestinians and Jordan.

"But in my basic philosophy and the basic philosophy of my country, which believes in equality, to vote, the right to travel freely, the Palestinians certainly deserve the maximum degree of determining their own future."

"This is the principle on which I worked at Camp David and the words are in the Camp David agreement, that the Palestinians should have a voice in determining their own future, including a right to either accept or veto the ultimate status of the West Bank and Gaza after it is negotiated."

On whether the Palestinians should have the right to be represented in the negotiations and if Israel should have the right to veto this permanently, Mr. Carter said that he did think that the Palestinians should have the right to decide who should represent them.

"In the Camp David accords," he said, "the Palestinians could negotiate directly with Is-

rael, and also its members of the Egyptian Jordanian delegations, as well as of Palestinians outside this region, maybe in Amman or the United States, or experts on refugee question, for instance, if it's decided that they are acceptable."

Right to negotiate

"Camp David also prescribed that negotiations determining the permanent status of the West Bank, sovereignty and relationship with Jordan, then it is to be limited unilaterally to the Palestinians representatives in the occupied territories referendum for their acceptance or rejection."

"I believe that this gives the Palestinians clear right for adequate negotiation. However, I don't think that it would be reasonable to assume that Israel will negotiate directly with the PLO as an organization, but I do believe that Palestinians who share the goals of the PLO as long as they are peaceful in nature ought to be represented without Israel's consent."

Mr. Carter began the conference by saying that he had discussed with King Hussein matters of "interest to all of us," but "matters of economic and social progress have been made" in Jordan.

He said, "The United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have a long-standing relationship of mutual respect and common purpose and shared responsibility and that circumstance prevails at this time in the past."

Mr. Carter said his visit was brief but he wanted to visit a number of countries in the region, including Egypt, Israel and Jordan, and he was on his way to Saudi Arabia and Syria. On his way home, he would stop briefly to pay respects to President Gamael in Lebanon, make another brief stop in Morocco.

• **UPON THE** invitation of His Majesty King Hussein, Sultan Qaboos of Oman will pay a state visit to Jordan for three days during the last week of this month, the Royal Court announced.

• **HER MAJESTY** Queen Zain, the Queen Mother, on Monday attended the annual Mothers' Day celebration at Umm Al-Hussein of orphanage.

• **THE DUKE** and Duchess of Kent arrived in Amman on Monday for a five-day visit to Jordan. They were received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and high government officials. Prince Hassan and the Duke of Kent are the co-chairmen of the British-Jordanian Friendship Society.

• **THE MINISTER** of Health has instructed local pharmaceutical factories not to sell any of their production until a sample of every batch has been examined at the control laboratories. Imported medicines will not be cleared through customs until the necessary tests have been made to prove their conformance to specifications.

• **THE LIBRARY** of the University of Jordan received 142 books last month from the King Saud and Kuwait universities, and from the Library of Congress. The university library donated 403 books in Arabic and foreign languages to the national library in South Korea, the Arab-Spanish Institute and Umm Al-Qur University in Mecca.

• **THE FARES** from Amman to Aqaba have been fixed at JD 1.800 and from Zarqa to Aqaba at JD 1.900.

• **MINISTER OF Transport** Ali Sahabneh returned this week from Baghdad, where he attended the meetings of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company. The Minister announced that the company made profits of JD 1.5 million in 1982. Its capital has been raised to JD 15 million, with a fleet of 750 trucks.

• **ARAB MINISTERS** of finance and economy will start an extraordinary session within the framework of the Council of Arab Economic Unity on 3 April at the Regency Palace Hotel.

• **THE GOVERNMENT** of Jordan has decided to cancel visa fees for travellers to Jordan from Romania.

• **THE JORDANIAN-Romanian** joint committee for economic, technical and scientific co-operation met this week at the National Planning Council, and reviewed the progress of work on Jordanian projects listed in the protocol of co-operation ratified in June 1981. Romanian Minister of Construction abroad Ion Stoenescu had earlier met Prime Minister Badran to discuss bilateral relations.

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Unique US programme to help fight pollution

By Sam Staff Writer

AMMAN - Jordan is to be one of the first beneficiaries of a new US effort to assist in anti-pollution efforts, the first attempt of its kind.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) in a despatch from Washington, said 15 top American corporations had agreed to participate in the unique technical assistance programme, to help a number of Middle Eastern countries solve their industrial environment problems.

The new \$1.1 million, five-year programme will be jointly funded by the US Agency for International Development (US AID) and US private industry. The New York-based World Environment Centre (WEC) will administer the programme.

The programme marks the first time government and the private sector have joined forces in this type of partnership. Only countries already eligible for US aid will benefit from this programme, however.

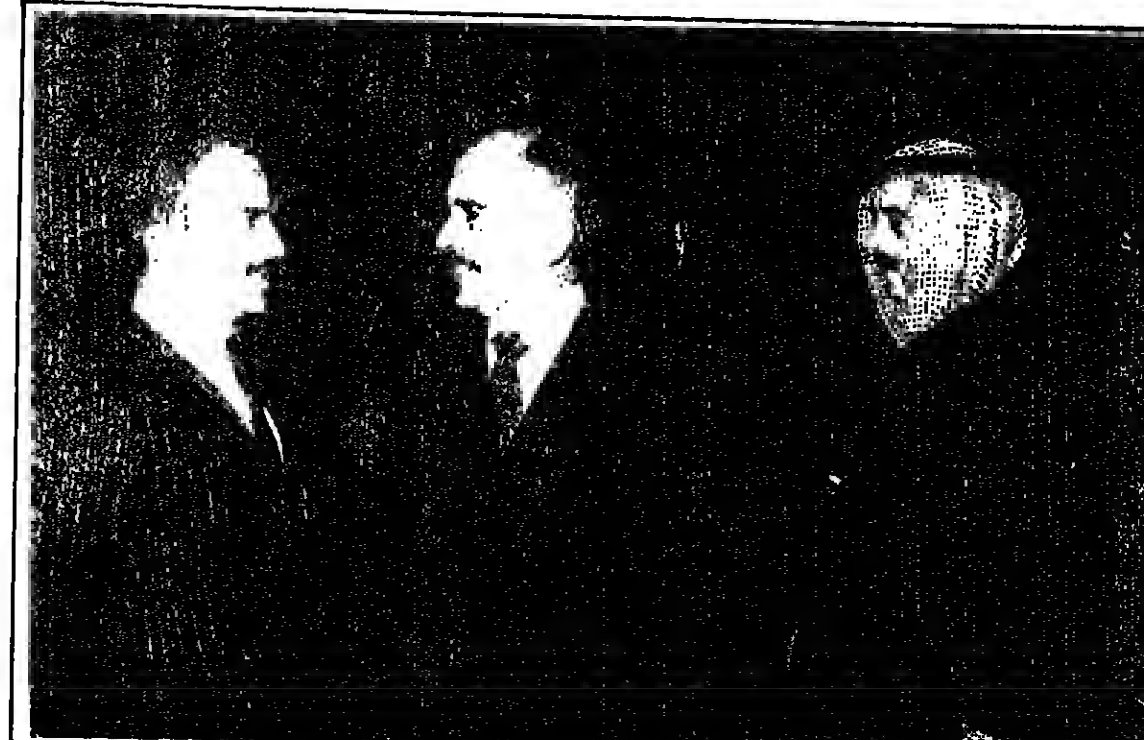
According to USAID officials, services will initially be provided to Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt. Two pilot projects have already been completed in Tunisia, the first country to ask for assistance, to diagnose and control the pollution problems caused by steel mills, paper mills, fertilizer plants and tanneries.

Tunisia has also taken the lead in approving a basic "environmental law", Kuna said.

Jordan began to deal with its environmental problems with the establishment three years ago of the Department of the Environment. This department was incorporated into the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs.

Industrial pollution problems are most evident in Aqaba, where the port is being used by an increasing number of ships and the Gulf of Aqaba coast south of the city is being developed for industry. The major problem at the port is caused by the loading of phosphate rock, Jordan's main export, onto ships. A large amount of phosphate dust has in the past escaped into the air and water; but attempts are now being made to control this.

The Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company (JFIC) plant south of the city, which opened in 1982, was built with careful attention to environmental protection, and JD 1 million worth of safeguards were installed. One toxic element of the ammonium phosphate manufacturing process, fluosilicic acid, will be taken care of by a plant now being built to use it in producing aluminium fluoride for export.



KING'S WELCOME: His Majesty King Hussein speaks to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on the King's arrival at Amman Airport on Tuesday after a five-day trip abroad. During the European trip the King stopped for one day in Bonn, where he held talks with

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He then continued to London, where he led the seven Member Arab League committee in talks with Prime Minister Thatcher, and met US Middle East envoy Philip Habib (see article on page 24 - Petra photo)

Traffic Law awaits final moves

By Ahmed Sheker
Special to the Star

AMMAN - The National Consultative Council this week approved the new Traffic Law, consisting of 85 articles. In a statement at the council session on Monday, Prime Minister Abdul Karim Badran said traffic conditions will be reviewed and regulations in this respect will be enacted in order to determine a date of the implementation of the law.

The new law extends the validity of a private driving licence to 10 years instead of five, and for public service drivers to five years instead of two.

The new law also provides for prison penalties in the case of certain violations. Fines levied by the new law range between JD 5 and JD 100.

The law also authorizes traffic police to apprehend and detain a vehicle or driver in certain cases.

University of Jordan news

• A TWO-MONTH course started this week on modern methods of geological survey at the Faculty of Science. The course is organized by the Technical Services and Consulting Centre in co-operation with the geological and minerals section at the university. Employees of Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, the National Geographic Centre, the Royal Scientific Society and the Jordan Valley Authority are participating in this course.

• JORDAN'S FIRST international electrical engineering conference will be held from 25-28 April at the College of Engineering, in co-operation between the university and the Engineers' Association. The conference aims at promoting scientific research and elevating it to a level of excellence that can best serve Jordanian and Arab society. Papers discussed will cover various aspects of electrical engineering. International experts will come to discuss communications and electrical power systems.

• THE COUNCIL of deans, at its latest meeting, took several curricular and staffing discussions. Higher studies programmes may be set up in colleges and academic sections, leading the student to obtain a diploma according to the instructions of the university, the council decided. It also graduates may be accepted in these programmes on a competitive basis. Mrs. Rifa'at Al-Za'bi was appointed to the post of assistant at the Faculty of Education, psychological section; and the appointment of Dr. Karim Al-Darbi as a lecturer in chemistry at the Faculty of Sciences was confirmed.

• THE SECOND exhibition of flowers and agriculture will be held at the Faculty of Agriculture, sponsored by the society of agricultural production. The exhibition will last for four days and displays flowers, trees and fertilisers.

• A COURSE in design and analysis in construction started this week at the university, opened by University President Abdul Salam Al-Majali. The university's new Faculty of Engineering and Technology offers courses in the various engineering sciences with an academic framework, and provides engineers to meet the needs of Jordan and the Arab region. The aim of seminars and conferences is to add to the momentum of scientific research and to contact

world experts to participate in the development of engineering sciences. The Faculty of Engineering started masters programme this year in the sections of electrical and civil engineering and similar programmes will open in other sections. The director of the course, a professor from the University of London, stressed the importance of the course, in which representatives of Arab and European universities - together with the Ministry of Communications - are participating.

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Romanians give a lively show

AMMAN — An example of cross-cultural affinity seemed to come to light this week, as the Romanian Festival in Amman met with a resounding welcome.

The festival, held concurrently with a visit by Romanian Minister of Construction abroad Ion Starescu, packed the ballroom of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel for four straight nights. Despite a hefty JD 7 fee per head, Amman residents flocked to hear Romania's music, taste its food and even try their hand at its folk dances.

Attracting most attention and applause was the lively singer Elvira Munteanu, with an array of rousing songs that tended to draw attention away from the sumptuous buffet's offerings.

Miss Munteanu's numbers sometimes seemed to be only just long enough for the backstage costume changes of the folk troupe Hora, who seemed to reappear each time in completely different garb. Their offerings, certainly no less energetic than the soloists', showed that Romanian culture is diverse and colourful, and never uninteresting.

These performances were backed up by the Hora troupe's five-piece orchestra, who offered some impressive soloists of their own — particularly on the violin and reed pipe.



The Hora troupe presents one of its many folk dances

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Students say 'hello' with big fete

By Khalil Kakhish
Special to the Star

AMMAN — A song and dance fete presented by foreign students at the University of Jordan on Tuesday was a decided success, playing in a well-enthusiastic standing-room-only audience.

The highlights of the show were folk dance of the performers, numbered about 50, representing seven nationalities. The show, which began with a traditional Jordanian dance of each country, Jordanian students were not left out, they contributed the Jordanian folk songs, which were sung by groups of students from Palestine and Iraq.

Folk dance and song items were performed by groups of students from Lebanon, Oman, Yemen and Congo that portrayed the traditional customs and dance of each country. Jordanian students were not left out, they contributed the Jordanian folk songs, which were sung by groups of students from Palestine and Iraq.

The two-hour show also presented some light pieces between the group numbers, such as a clown act and a magic performance. Also included was an American jazz piece entitled "Turkish Serenade" that, in a proved itself to deserve such a title. Starting off with jazz, it moved into music and on to the "Marsellaise" punctuated with turkey calls that made the number one big pun on the word "Turkish" and "turkey".

The vice-president of the student committee, Samir Khleif, a third-year medical student, told the Star that the aim of this first-of-its-kind performance was to introduce the recently established non-Jordanian student club both to the Jordanian students and to the other non-Jordanian students at the university. He said there are about 580 students of 37 non-Jordanian nationalities at the campus.

Yassin Sa'ad, an Omani third-year law student, added that he was glad this opportunity to introduce a little Oman to the audience. He wanted to correct the mistaken picture some people have about the people of the Gulf states as being rich folk who know only the "petrodollar" life.

Brian Kinkel, an American student studying Arabic at the university Language Centre, said one of the reasons for his participation in this show was to get to know more students. Foreign students at the Language Centre are not usually included in social activities because they stay there for a short time, often no more than two semesters, so he welcomed the opportunity to participate.

More large deals

By Mamdouh El-Gholy

THE BANKS sector is still dominating the scene at the financial market. But some other companies have entered the arena of big deals, recently the exclusive preserve of the banks. Two big transactions were concluded in the middle of the week for shares of Al-Jidhar Insurance Company. Each deal exceeded JD 75,000, though the share value dropped by 14 per cent.

During a relatively calm week from 15 to 21 March about 800,000 shares were handled at a market value of more than JD 3 million divided among 2,000 contracts: a drop of 50.8 per cent compared to last week.

Daily handling reached an average of JD 135,000, with 18.5 per cent deviation (3.7 per cent of the total market). This suggests that the market is gradually returning to normal.

The banks sector's share of the market retreated by 13.1 points compared to last week, but this sector maintained the lead with 75.7 per cent of the total market. Four banks out of 15 occupied 87.4 per cent of the sector or 66.2 per cent of the market. Jordan-Gulf Bank had 40.4 per cent of the sector or 30.6 per cent of the market total, followed by Jordan National Bank with 29.7 per cent and 22.5 per cent respectively, the Bank of Jordan (9.5 per cent and 7.2 per cent), and the Islamic Bank (7.8 per cent and 5.9 per cent).

The market share of the industry sector increased by 6 points compared to last week. But this sector is still at a low level of activity: only 11.8 per cent of the market this week. Five industrial companies out of 26 occupied 56.8 per cent of the sector, or 6.6 per cent of the market. Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing had 13.9 per cent of the sector or 1.6 per cent of the total, Jordan Petroleum Refinery 12.5 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively, Intermediate Petrochemical Industries 11.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent, Jordan Cement Factories 9.5 per cent and 1.1 per cent, and National Steel Manufacturing 9 per cent of the sector, 1 per cent of total market dealing.

The insurance sector advanced this week in occupancy 7.2 per cent of the market total — an increase of 4.3 points compared to last week. Two companies out of nine occupied 82 per cent of the sector or 9 per cent of the total. Al-Jidhar Insurance had occupied 60 per cent of the sector (4.4 per cent of the total) and Jordan-French Insurance had 21.4 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively.

The services sector stayed in last place, occupying only 5.3 per cent of the market: an increase of 2.8 points. Two services companies out of 10 occupied 58 per cent of the sector or 3 per cent of the market. National Company for International Investment and Trading with 38.4 per cent and 2 per cent, and National General Investments with 19.6 per cent (1 per cent of the market total).

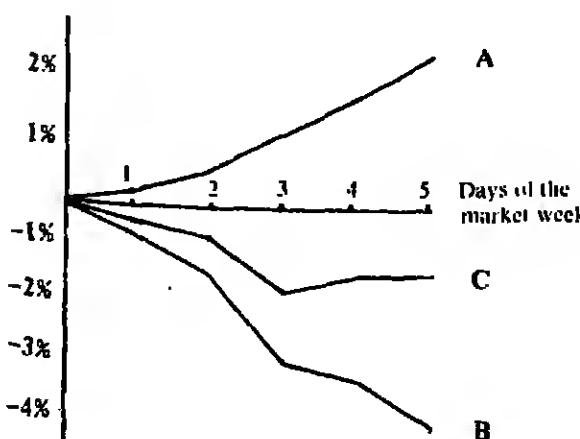
The shares of 60 companies were handled during this week. The share value of 18 improved, including: Arab Company for International Trading and Investment, closing at JD 2.190 up from JD 2.090; Jordan-Gulf Bank at JD 17.250 up from JD 16.500; Bank of Jordan at JD 29.550 up from JD 28.400; Arab Investment Bank at JD 2.950 up from JD 2.850; and Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing at JD 4.120 up from JD 4.010.

The share value of 34 companies dropped, Al-Jidhar Insurance closed at JD 4.500, down from JD 5.000; Jordan National Shipping Lines at JD 2.330 down from JD 2.460; Paper and Cardboard at JD 2.750 down from JD 2.900; Al-Nisr Exchange at JD 1.620 down from JD 1.700; and Cairo Amman Bank at JD 43,000 down from JD 45,000.

Eight companies recorded no change in share value.

The record figure for the week showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent while hesitation reached 0.6 per cent. In the over-the-counter market about 850,000 shares were handled, at a market value of JD 750,000.

The weekly record



- A. Companies showing a share price increase
- B. Companies with a price decrease
- C. The mean record figure

24 MARCH 1983

Company to handle all produce

Farm marketing plans set

AMMAN — Plans to establish a public shareholding company in charge of produce from Jordanian farms are finalised, according to Higher Agricultural Council Secretary Burhan Abu Hwaiz. The firm is now in the process of establishment formalities.

In a meeting on 1 March, the Higher Agricultural Council discussed the projected firm, whose outlines had been drawn up by a subcommittee. The final decision was taken to establish a firm to take charge of marketing and processing all fruits and vegetables produced in Jordan, Mr. Abu Hwaiz told the Star.

The firm, with a capital of JD 17 million, will be authorised to handle all kinds of business related to fruits and vegetables grown in Jordan. But it will have no monopoly. It must compete and work on a purely commercial basis. Farmers will be free to sell their produce elsewhere, or to process it themselves, if they so wish.

Special loans for capital

Fifty-one per cent of the company's equity is to be owned by the government and private sector corporations (ACC) will share 21 per cent, while 7.5 per cent each will go to the Social Security Corporation, the Jordan Co-operative Organization and the Jordan Valley Farmers Association. The remaining 49 per cent of the capital will be offered for sale to the public.

"The council recognised the need to encourage farmers and merchants to buy shares in the company," Mr.

Abu Hwaiz said. It has been suggested that the ACC offer special loans to farmers, and he said the corporation had reacted positively to the idea. But such a move would require legislation, as the ACC's charter does not cover loans for such purposes.

Out of the JD 17 million total capital, 12 million is fixed capital and JD 5 million circulating. The public sector shareholders are to contribute in kind to the fixed capital by signing over their share in industrial plant such as the Jordan Valley marketing centres and the tomato paste processing plant.

The value of these facilities exceeds the total equity allotted to those shareholders by about JD 7 million. This is to be assessed as a loan to the new company, which will be repaid at 7 per cent annual interest. All agricultural processing industries in Jordan are now owned or controlled by the government.

When it takes over those facilities, the new firm will run them for its own produce and hire out its services to farmers. The latter will be required to have their produce graded and/or processed under upcoming legislation, Mr. Abu Hwaiz says.

Founding shareholders are now being invited for the first meeting, to elect a board of directors and start registration proceedings. The company will start operations in autumn of this year.

The Higher Agricultural Council is now studying another, similar project: that is to establish another company to handle Jordanian poultry. This firm may also deal with livestock, Mr. Abu Hwaiz said.

Dubai chooses UK company for drydock

By M.J. Zahedi

Star Gulf Correspondent

DUBAI — Dubai's thriving economy will undoubtedly receive a big boost from the recent announcement that the Dubai government has appointed a British firm to manage its prestigious drydock.

The \$460 million drydock was inaugurated in 1979 during the Gulf tour of Britain's Queen Elizabeth. But since then it has been lying idle while the government had been looking for a suitable firm to run it. The long search has apparently ended with the appointment of A and P Appleby International. Officials now hope that the dock will be fully operational within six months after assembling a 5000-strong workforce.

While the search for a management firm has been going on, in May 1981 the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had proposed that the drydock be run by the Organization. A two-man committee comprising UAE oil minister and the Bahrain industry minister had been formed to report on the feasibility of the proposal, but apparently it did not take any final shape.

Hence the Dubai government's action in appointing its own managerial team.

Construction of the drydock, said to be one of the largest in the world and definitely the largest in the Middle East, started in January 1974. The main, million-ton capacity dock is flanked by two smaller ones. They are protected by a breakwater stretching more than three kilometres out to sea.

Of the five cranes on site, two are of the largest type in the world. These two can shift 120 tons, the equivalent of lifting ten big lorries, and can move the load within a 65.5 metre radius. The workshop complex has machine tools valued at \$25 million.

Finance team set up

AMMAN (STAR) — A specialised committee has been set up by the cabinet to monitor the conditions and operation of financial markets in Jordan; with special reference to credit dealings and bond issues in addition to financial securities. The committee will work towards amending capital markets legislation, mainly the Companies Law and the Amman Financial Market Law, in order to cope with the new conditions in the capital market.

Amman Fair project to be handled by firm

AMMAN (Star) — Plans for the construction of the Amman International Fair have finally got moving again after an enforced pause.

After three or four months during which the project was at a standstill, the government has decided to put it into the hands of a public shareholding company, an Industry and Trade Ministry official told the Star. This will help overcome a lack of financing.

Designs for the complex in Manj Al-Hamam, outside Amman, have already been prepared by a British consortium comprising Mack-Brooks Exhibitions and Architects' Co-Partnership. "We have to proceed with implementation," the official said; but the treasury did not have the resources to pay for it.

The total cost of the project is estimated at JD 22 million. The new company would have a total capital of JD 10 million, raised mostly from public-sector institutions such as the Jordan Pension Fund at the Social Security Corporation.

A large part of the project's financing would be raised from Arab and international development lending agencies. The ministry has "received positive answers" from them to enquiries about such loans, the official said.

Tenders were originally expected to go out for the fair's construction in the summer of 1982. The plans, which were commissioned on a suggestion by the UN Industrial Development Organization (Unido), envisage a complex covering 44 hectares at the site 11 kilometres from Amman. The main feature will be large exhibition halls for displays to be mounted during periodic international trade fairs, in addition to a permanent Jordanian exhibition.

The permanent exhibition will cover Jordanian history and culture, housed in a separate, domed pavilion. There will also be a cultural centre with two auditoria, for theatre, cinema and musical performances. Conferences can be held at the centre, where simultaneous translation, film and television facilities will be provided.

The exhibition halls are low, flat-roofed structures of about 3,000 square metres each, connected by short passageways. They are arranged around the main administrative building, which will organize activities at the complex. To the southwest, there is space for Arab countries to build their own national pavilions similar to Jordan's.

Construction is expected to take six years, in three phases. The first, 28-month phase comprises the administrative building, four exhibition halls and the Jordanian pavilion, along with a concourse for banks, travel agents and shops. Four more halls, the cultural centre, a mosque and a 91-room hotel will be built in the second and third phases.

economy

Growth propels Pakistan into 6th plan

The following review of the Pakistani economy is published on the occasion of Pakistan's Independence Day, 23 March.

By S.G.M. Baidrudin

PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY has recorded respectable performance during the past two years. Its growth rate stood well ahead of the average for non-oil producing low income countries.

According to official statistics, Pakistan's GDP growth rate at constant factor cost of 1959-60 was estimated at 6.3 per cent in 1981-82 and 6.1 per cent in 1980-81. For the non-oil producing low income countries the comparable rates were 2.7 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

The improvement in Pakistan's economic profile came as a result of sound economic management and increased productivity in the agricultural and industrial sectors. New programmes of research in agriculture, increased inputs, additional loans to farmers and a stable price structure yielded positive results.

The country became self-sufficient in wheat,

further increased rice and cotton exports and added sugar to the list of export items. Industry was even more successful. The manufacturing sector increased production at a higher rate than agriculture. It registered a tangible growth in steel and steel-based engineering goods industry.

The government's economic management was equally sound and productive. Deficit financing was contained, inflation brought down and a fair balance maintained between demand and supply. A more independent policy of economic management was adopted by "defining" the Pakistani rupee from the US dollar. It was intended to bring more flexibility to the national currency's exchange value in relation to major international currencies.

Pakistan's economy received a strong boost from the remittances sent home by its labour force working abroad. A valuable source of foreign exchange, the remittances totalled \$2.2 billion in 1982 - about \$20 million more than those received in 1981. It was of great assistance in reducing the adverse impact of the \$3.4 billion trade deficit, which had increased by 24.5 per cent

during 1981-82.

However, the collapsing world prices of agricultural commodities, especially cotton and sugar, and deepening recession in industrial countries and the resulting fall in their imports adversely affected Pakistan's trade. Exports declined by 17.1 per cent in 1982 totalling \$2.5 billion dollars as against \$3 billion in 1981.

Imports, however, rose by 2.2 per cent totalling \$5.5 billion in 1982. The oil import bill, which accounted for about 66 per cent of the total value of exports during the year, reflected inflated oil prices as well as growing energy consumption in the country.

Pakistan's sixth five-year plan is to be launched from July this year. It aims at building a strong production base by pooling together the efforts of all sections of population. The joint effort will be geared to promote not only general agricultural development but also small farm production, to increase the output of small and medium industries as well as the overall industrial production, to accelerate progress in general and provide better

protection for the more vulnerable groups in the society.

The plan will not be expressed only in aggregate impersonal terms, but will also be translated into their impact on human lives, on different economic groups and on the rapid elimination of absolute poverty.

The plan gives the agricultural sector the highest priority. The sector has a vast growth potential, and has lately made a remarkable advance in the output of wheat, rice, cotton and cane sugar. The plan would consolidate and build on this advance.

The industrial sector would also be given a high priority. The strategy to be followed for the revival of industrial growth has three elements: import substitution, export-led growth and a genuinely active private sector.

The sixth plan pays special attention to human resource development. It provides for totally free and functional literacy up to matriculation, selective expansion of universities, opening of new schools and active participation of the private sector in national re-construction.

Returning Ghanaians cost \$15m

From Richard Hall in London and Cameron Dundo in Ghana

FOR BANKRUPT Ghana it seemed that the mass homecoming must surely be final, overwhelming disaster. The country's politics were in turmoil, that lovely revolutionary. Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, had been deserted by most of his colleagues and he had put others in jail.

Anarchy looked inevitable, as hundreds of thousands poured back from Nigeria.

Yet Ghana is now displaying an almost care-free patriotism as it copes with the greatest enforced migration of recent times. For a while at least, the political quarrels are forgotten. Rawlings has evoked an amazing response to his appeals for everyone to unite in the relief effort.

There is a curious mood in Accra, the capital. Cheering echoes through the streets, from morning till night—the wild sounds of celebration you might expect from a conquering army.

It comes from the refugees, as their overcrowded lorries rattle off, taking them out to the provinces.

Their reaction is something more than bravado. It gives vent to relief at being home after a dirty, grinding journey and at having escaped the "vengeance" of Nigeria.

Convincing tales

Even if some tales may be discounted as attempts to win sympathy, there are several convincing ones about the flight from Nigeria which are told again and again.

Many refugees describe being set upon in Lagos at the assembly points for lorries, and being forced to abandon their possessions.

"It is not true", said one man. "That we burnt down our houses as we left. The Nigerian papers are lying. The houses were set on fire by hoodlums to smoke us out."

About 500,000 people are estimated to have got back to Ghana, and many more are on their way. Most are struggling through neighbouring Togo and Benin, some are arriving at the port of Tema in ships and canoes, others are simply walking through the bush.

Already one irreversible change has been forced upon Ghana: the anguish and self-lacerating isolationism of the 12 months since Rawlings returned to power is ended.

As the world comes to the help of the refugees, the country is entering a more open—and perhaps more hopeful—phase.

Afao is the symbol. It was, until the shoddy started, a sleepy place on the Ghana-Togo frontier, where a few smugglers got drunk on cheap liquor while trying to curry favour with the border guards.

Afao was where the vanguard of the exodus from Nigeria came to a stop, because Rawlings' Provisional National Defence Council had kept all

border posts shut since last September, with troops ordered to shoot anyone trying to cross.

The regime in Accra only grudgingly opened the Togo border post, 12 days after Nigeria had said all illegal aliens must be gone in a fortnight, by then Afao had become a gigantic theatre of misery.

The scenes there are still appalling as the human avalanche surges through the border. But the Ghana Government has commandeered every bus and truck its agencies and parastatal companies possess to carry the refugees on to their destinations.

Many refugees spend four or five days in Afao, sleeping under trees, on verandas, in unfinished buildings. The sand is black with the feet of countless men, women and children.

The two tiny francophone countries, Togo and Benin (formerly Dahomey), have tried their best to show patience—to aid the sick and hungry—as the migration goes on between Nigeria and Ghana, the English-speaking states that flank them.

But there is a swathe of filth and ruin along the coastal road, and makeshift graves. One refugee in Accra has described seeing two men buried side by side, close to the sea.

Some vehicles were piled so high with luggage that passengers perched on top have come to grief. Within sight of Accra, six men had their skulls smashed in by a concrete bridge.

Deaths from accidents and sickness are the human price. But in a recent speech, Rawlings put the relief operation's financial cost to Ghana at \$15 million in hard currency. In a country so poor, this sounded alarming.

There may also be damaging side-effects: what little supplies of diesel and petrol that are available have been spread throughout the country so that the refugees can be ferried uninterruptedly to their homes; and high-priced cocoa fories that should at this time be taking crops down to the coast, have been diverted to the relief programme.

Typically, the regime was largely about admitting that it needed outside help. A commentary on Accra radio early last week said Ghana's enemies "want to see us going around begging with cap in hand in order to manipulate us for their own ends, behind the friends who want to help Ghana in this crisis period should do so without unbridled demands."

But regardless of the rhetoric, the help is now pouring in. Television has touched the feelings of the world.

The EEC is giving \$5 million, the World Council of Churches has appealed for \$600,000, Christian Aid has already given \$50,000.

Even when the usual ways of refugees has ended, Ghana will be grappling with extra problems, on top of the many that already exist. A million more people without adequate popula-



Ghanaian deportees crowd Apapa port in Nigeria

tion by 10 per cent. That is certain to inflate food prices still further in the towns. Already one egg costs almost half a day's wages—for those who have work.

The longer-term effect of today's convulsive events cannot be foreseen but the country knows at least that overnight it has come back from obscurity and is the object of international sympathy.

Incompetence

For almost 20 years, Ghana has gone relentlessly downhill, under a succession of incompetent military and civilian governments, reeling from coup to coup.

Rawlings and his PNDC were the last resort of a demoralized people, but although the revolution has pruned corruption, it has so far borne few economic fruits.

Now Ghana is buoyed up by a restored sense of superiority over Nigeria (ever since colonial days the two countries have been rivals). A rising crescendo of comment on the exodus is rattling the African giant (as Nigeria likes to regard itself). It hates being branded as a moral pygmy.

The Nigerians are defending their action by pointing out that their own citizens were deported from Ghana by Dr. Kofi Busia after the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah.

But Busia is not remembered in the continent as a man of principle—he was a leading advocate of "dialogue" with South Africa—whereas Nigeria has always asserted its Pan-Africanist ideals.

During the years of the oil boom, when it needed extra labour for its huge development programme, Nigeria shut its eyes to its laws about aliens.

(Technically, all West African nationals were free to make a visit for three months, after which they had to regularize their stay or face arrest.)

When Alhaji Ali Baba gave the aliens their marching orders last month, most Nigerians thought their Interior Minister had pulled off a shrewd electioneering stunt. The glass quickly died, and revolutionaries are flying.

The reputation of President Shelia Shagari as a gentle leader, perhaps almost too good-hearted for such a turbulent country, has been trampled into the ground by the great exodus.

Shagari took off for a trip to India and Pakistan shortly after Ali Baba had unexpectedly revealed to a group of local journalists that he was aware of the "flagrant abuse of Nigerian laws."

By all accounts, the Minister—promoted to his cabinet post less than a year ago—had acted on his own initiative.

In India, Shagari made some bleak remarks about arresting any aliens who could not meet the 31 January deadline.

Charity was notably absent. But by then the inclination of mob feelings at home in Lagos was unstoppable.

The concession allowing extra time to alien workers and professional people has meant little, because few are willing, given the present mood, to risk staying on in Nigeria.

Perhaps, say the cynics, the Ghanaians will be able to start returning after July, if Shagari makes a second term of office.

But it will take far longer than that for the newly-fostered enemies to fade. In any case, Nigeria plunging over an economic precipice, there may soon be no more job opportunities there than in Ghana itself.

Mussolini's last letter pleads for clemency—justice

ROME (AP) — Two Italian reporters said last week that they have found a long-missing historic document, the last letter of Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, addressed to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.



Mohammad Ali Jinnah, launched to London with Churchill.

The reporters of the state-run television network Rai - Soglio Valentini and Giampiero Raveggi - said the letter was dated April 24, 1945, four days before Mussolini was executed.

Mussolini ran Italy from 1922 to 1943.

After he was shot and killed by partisans, his body was taken to Milan and hanged upside down in a public square.

The one-page letter in Italian was typed on stationery of the Repubblica Sociale Italiana, a government Mussolini headed in his last months.

The document had been authenticated by state historical archive experts.

In the letter, Mussolini calls for joint Italian-British action against the Soviets, Mussolini also demanded justice for himself, reports said.

"I don't ask for clemency but I ask that I be granted justice and an opportunity to justify and defend myself. Send someone you trust," Valentini quoted the letter as saying.

Raveggi said they obtained the letter from Peter Lettenmeier, a West German industrial consultant living in Milan.

The reporter said Lettenmeier contacted them after watching a television programme Rai broadcast two weeks ago - an interview with General Karl Wolff, a former head of the Nazi SS Secret Police in Italy, and a former SS captain in Milan, Franz Spogler.

"Lettenmeier immediately recognized Spogler as the man he had seen on a train to Lugano about a year and a half ago," Raveggi told the Associated Press.

"This man, according to Lettenmeier, had been called out by a customs officer at the frontier and had not returned to the train. He had left behind a magazine which contained an envelope with Mussolini's letter to Churchill, which Lettenmeier picked up."



Winston Churchill, "conspired" with Pakistan's first leader, Mohammad Ali Jinnah.



Mahatma Gandhi, Struggle with Jinnah.

After checking with historians and various archives as well as Spogler, the reporters said they concluded that the letter was the long-sought document historians knew but never been able to find.

The reporters quoted Spogler as saying that Mussolini had given him the letter in Milan. Spogler, however, was unable to forward it to Churchill.

The reporters said they would make available copies of the letter before a special programme on the document was aired.

Meanwhile recent reports from New Delhi, India say that the late Sir Winston Churchill had "conspired" with Mohammad Ali Jinnah, a Muslim leader, for the 1947 India-Pakistan partition.

The Head of Utkal University's History department, said he had discovered from reading the Mountbatten papers recently that Churchill encouraged Jinnah who once struggled closely with Mahatma Gandhi for India's independence from the British, to demand "vigorously" the establishment of Pakistan.

Mr. M.N. Das told local reporters that he had been asked by the Indian government to examine the historical document, which was recently classified.

He came across a "mysterious letter" in which Churchill, then leader of the opposition party in Great Britain, asked Jinnah to address him as Miss E. A. Gilliani and send mail to an insignificant address.

Churchill also advised Jinnah to assume an alias and use an ordinary address so that their secret correspondence would not be known, the historian said.

Das assured reporters that he was positive that the signature in the letter was that of Churchill's.

He said Jinnah visited London in December 1946 for the last round of talks with British authorities on the partition and invited Churchill for a lunch.

Jinnah, Pakistan's first leader was feeling depressed because his call for "direct" Muslim action against Hindus resulted in communal wars between the two peoples.

The historian said Churchill later wrote Jinnah saying it would be better for them not to be publicly associated.

India became an independent country in 1947 after being ruled by the British for more than two hundred years.



Benito Mussolini. He wrote his historic letter only four days before his execution.

Walesa predicts ...

VIENNA (AP) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Polish Solidarity trade union, is pushing a strategy of limited, peaceful protests to wrest reforms from the Communist regime, according to an interview published last week.

In an interview in the respected Vienna daily "Die Presse" Walesa said "We have devised many efficient means of pressure, many of which haven't been tried out yet. Our possibilities to exert pressure can be regionally effective. One cannot enforce the same forms everywhere. What counts are the successes leading to the final aim. I believe in the prudence of plans and regions."

One such form of protest, he said, could be cancellation during summer months of television licenses. In Poland, like in some other European countries, viewers pay a fee for TV subscription.

"We could all stop buying the bad vodka and make our own fruit spirits for family holidays. Should we get along with it, that would be another form of protest," the popular union leader said.

He added, "It may sound ridiculous, but our activists in the regions are absolutely capable of devising many nice and efficient means of pressure."

According to the newspaper report, Walesa affirmed that it would be impossible for anyone to "bury" the ideals he has been striving for.

"We have not invented them (those ideals)," Walesa was quoted as saying. "Still many more times the working people will claim their rights under this (Solidarity) banner. I believe they are immortal and we shall win."

Asked to comment on the new government-sponsored Polish unions, he said, "They don't

interest me. I am bound by my (Solidarity) oath, and I feel obliged to carry out what I have sworn."

"However, in future, I would like to see a competitor in my activity."

Walesa also said of the new unions, "They should be in accordance with the signed international conventions, at the same time they should be accepted by society and also be effective."

"If this pluralism also offers the possibility of activity for everybody, for everybody who may voice his views, co-operation will also be possible."

Walesa also said he was hopeful to meet Pope John Paul II during the second trip to his native Poland as Pontiff.

He said "This wonderful, wise man has much to tell us all, both on moral topics and in regard to mistakes we made. I for my part will do all so that the Pope will visit us."

Family arrives

THE PRINCE and Princess of Wales and their baby son Prince William arrived in Adelaide Springs on Sunday to begin a four-week tour of Australia. The nine-month-old Prince was cheered by a large crowd as he descended the aircraft steps in the arms of his nanny Barbara Barnes.

Riots flare up in Karachi

● ISLAMABAD (KUNA) — Sectarian trouble flared up in Karachi Friday after a lapse of about one month resulting in the death of two Sunni Muslims at the hands of members of the rival Islamic sect the Shias.

In a press note issued on Saturday, the Karachi administration said two people were killed and thirty-five injured, four of them policemen, when armed Shias fired at a Sunni gathering in Liqueatbad, a predominantly Sunni area.

The mob reacting violently set two Shia shops on fire and burnt four vehicles.

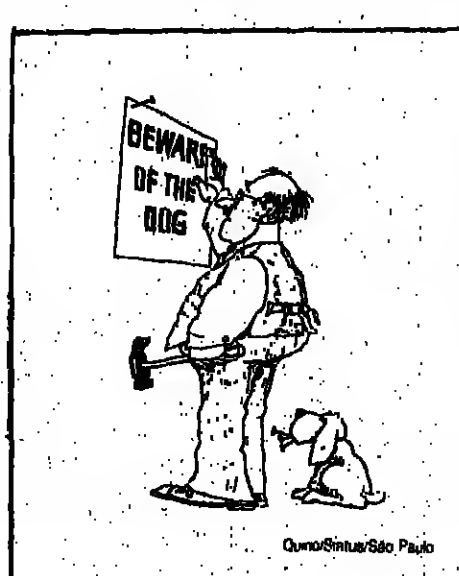
The trouble started when the Shia community held an illegal assembly at their Imambarah (congregation) place. The as-

sembled Shias became unruly and pelted stones on local residents who returned the attack. Police intervened and dispersed the two sides.

However, later local residents gathered in front of the Imambarah hurling stones which resulted in a scuffle between the two sides during which the Shia side opened fire causing casualties.

According to the press note, the Shias had taken official permission to hold an assembly for religious purposes only but they turned it into an anti-Sunni rally.

Five persons were killed and about thirty injured in last month's Shia-Sunni riots in New Karachi town following a dispute over the construction of a mosque by Shias in a Sunni locality.



middle east

US aid to Israel: The vital link

By Thomas R. Stauffer
Special to the Star

ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC performance and its need for further infusions of US aid has emerged over the past several years as the single most sensitive factor in US-Israeli relations and as the greatest potential constraint on Israel's political freedom of action.

Israel currently receives \$2.5 billion per year in direct, official US aid, amounting to about one-fourth of the total global disbursements of US aid, and it has presented this fall an urgent request for a further \$700 million for fiscal year 1984. If this request is approved, official aid would reach \$3.2 billion, and the total transfer of US resources to Israel, from official as well as tax-deductible non-official sources, would come to about \$5 billion.

US financial support for Israel is actually greater than the aid figures noted above because of "consequential" support and also because of the increasing exposure of US commercial banks which have extended loans to Israel. The level of US aid to Egypt, for instance, is intimately linked to Egypt's political posture vis-a-vis Israel and the prevailing peace so that another \$1.5 billion in US aid is consequently linked to aid to Israel itself.

These totals do not include the large and increasing short-term Israeli borrowings from commercial banks domiciled in the United States, which are at least \$2 billion and may well be very much greater. These loans or lines of credit are extended on essentially commercial terms. However, given Israel's precarious liquidity, and given the fact that its net foreign exchange reserves are zero or possibly even negative, and given the growing burden of servicing accumulated past debts, the commercial credit is available only by virtue of the US cash aid which permits pro-forma servicing of the debt. Without US aid, these funds could quickly dry up.

The conjunction of circumstances is particularly sensitive because the compelling urgency of Israel's need for more funds coincides with the persistent economic malaise in the United States and domestic budget cuts which have reduced disbursements to Americans. Israel is asking for still more aid while welfare and social programmes within the United States are being reduced.

The urgency of Israel's pleas for more aid is very real, and those who downplay its financial predicament misread the full significance of the key economic indicators:

- Israel is saved from technical default on its large overseas debt only through sustained cash grants from the United States.
- Only grants and new loans permit its debt formally to be serviced, and it otherwise is precariously close to default.
- Its effective foreign exchange reserves are very close to zero, equivalent to one or two weeks' imports.
- The official reserves are almost completely offset by the large net short-term debts of the commercial banks.
- Its dependency upon aid is as addictive as the oil-exporters' dependency upon oil.
- Currently, foreign aid, 75-80 per cent from the United States, generates about one-half of Israel's GNP, and there is no immediate prospect that the aid dependency can be reduced.
- Israel must raise between \$9 and \$11 billion in new funds this year to cover its deficits and refinance short-term or redeemable debts.

Commercial banks may be unwilling to continue the risks of such exposure without US government guarantees in some form.

The financial situation is particularly volatile because Israel must raise a total of at least \$9 billion, or almost one-half of its GNP over the next year. At least \$3 billion of this must be used to roll over the skittish and increasingly nervous short-term borrowings which in turn are vitally needed to finance the ostensible foreign exchange holdings officially reported by the central bank.

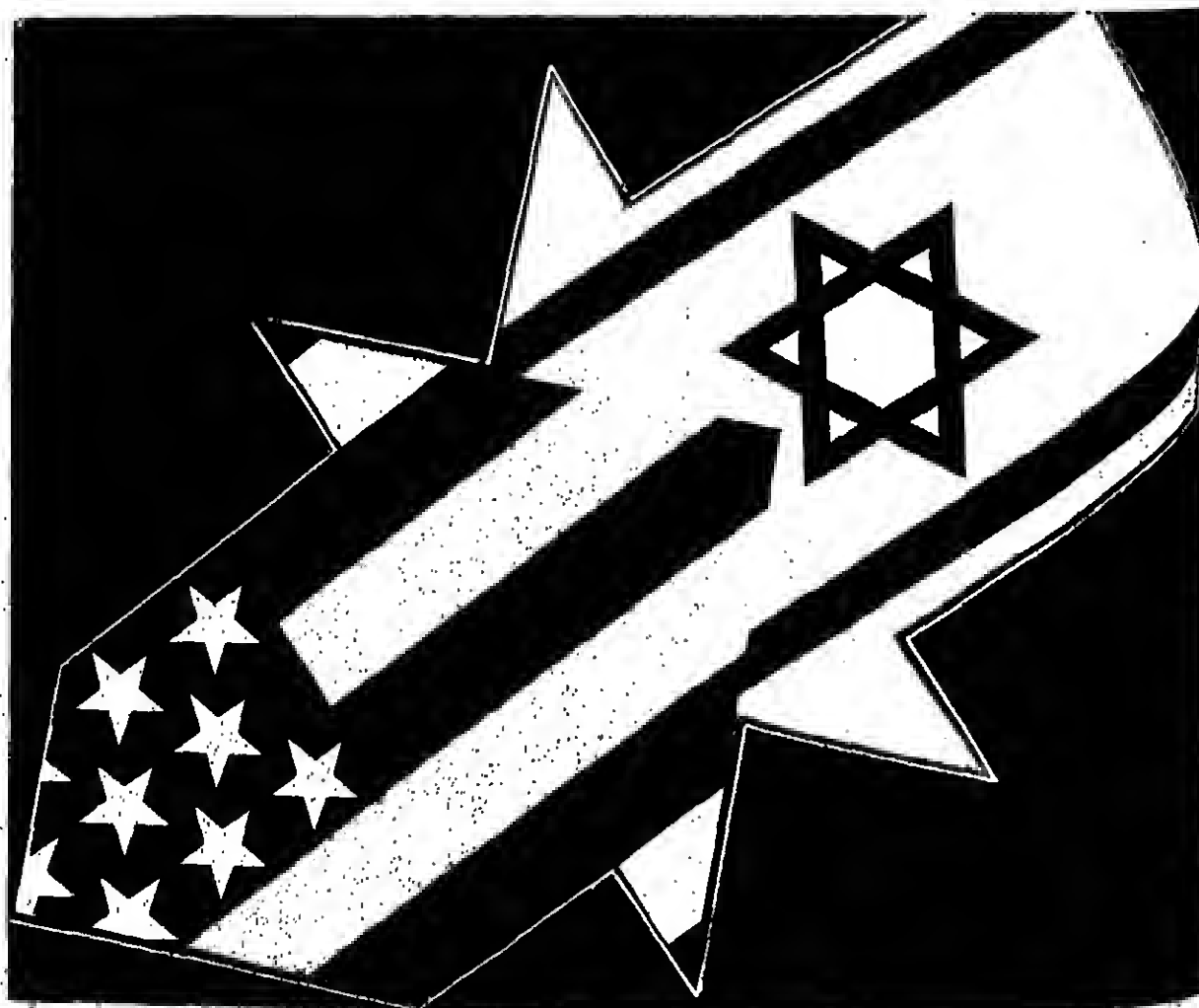
Breakdown and estimates

US economic assistance to Israel spans a wide array of programmes, and the official, budgeted aid which involves a Congressional appropriation is only one part - and not the largest component - of the total, comprehensive aid package. A breakdown of US aid involves the following different classifications:

Classification	Programme	1980 Amount (\$ million)
1. Official:		
Foreign Aid		
a. Tax Looses	Jewish Charities	
b. Equity Investment	Business Firms	
c. Commercial Loans	Private Banks	\$1,400 minimum
4. Economic Infrastructure	Trade Support (GSP) Forgone Exports Technology Transfer	\$ 500 - 1,000 minimum
5. Contingent	Oil Supply Agreements (1975 and 1979)	\$10 billion during potential supply crisis
6. Consequential	Aid to Egypt (Camp David) UNRWA Funds Lebanon: Reconstruction Multinational Forces and Observers	\$1,700

1. Private Transfers		\$ 200 plus
a. Tax Looses	Jewish Charities	
b. Equity Investment	Business Firms	
c. Commercial Loans	Private Banks	\$1,400 minimum
4. Economic Infrastructure	Trade Support (GSP) Forgone Exports Technology Transfer	\$ 500 - 1,000 minimum
5. Contingent	Oil Supply Agreements (1975 and 1979)	\$10 billion during potential supply crisis
6. Consequential	Aid to Egypt (Camp David) UNRWA Funds Lebanon: Reconstruction Multinational Forces and Observers	\$1,700

The structure of US aid to Israel, as displayed in the table, is many faceted, running from direct cash grants and loans which are immediately forgiven on the official side, to direct investment in Israel industry or tax-deductible contributions to Israeli charitable institutions on the private side. It also includes ad-



'Israel receives one quarter of total US aid'

ditional support in the form of aid to Egypt which is keyed to Egypt's political relations with Israel, and the oil supply agreement which, if ever implemented, would imply annual costs of as much as \$10 billion per year.

The official US aid appropriation for Israel now amounts to \$2.5 billion for the 1983 fiscal year, an amount \$300 million greater than the 1982 level. This amount was included in a continuing resolution of Congress passed and signed in December 1982.

The bulk of the official aid consists of \$785 million in cash grants under the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and another \$1.7 billion in credits for arms transactions under the Foreign Military Sales programme (FMS). Nominally, the arms are sold, but in practice 40-50 per cent of the price is automatically converted into a grant and forgiven, and the remainder enjoys concessionary financing via the Federal Financing Bank. The interest rates are 2 to 5 per cent, some below those which comparable borrowers could expect commercially.

The magnitude of US aid has escalated dramatically in the past ten years, while the terms have become increasingly concessionary. In 1972 official US aid amounted to some \$75 million dollars, 80 per cent of which was a loan. Today, of the \$2.5

billion in official aid, over 60 per cent, or \$1.5 billion, is a direct grant, which need not be repaid, while the remainder is loans with ten-year grace periods, 20 to 30-year amortizations, and at interest rates below market levels.

Given the concessionary terms, the grant component of the loans is more than one-fifth, so that more than two-thirds of the official US aid is economically equivalent to grants. This aid has become more important over the last 20 years as an increasing share of the economic burden of supporting Israel has been shifted from Jewish contributions or German reparations to the United States government.

A new element of official aid has emerged since 1979, when Israel quite precipitately began to borrow heavily from the Export-Import Bank. It drew down \$306 million in 1980, a sharp increase from a few tens of millions for each year in the prior decade, and then drew another \$217 million in 1981. This finance is also concessionary.

Extra-budgetary.

An additional element of US official aid to Israel is found outside of the usual aid appropriations and involves special terms for US contracts. These contracts reportedly aggregate to several hundred million dollars per year and provide important support to Israel's arms industries in the form of critically necessary foreign exchange earnings.

Under the several Memoranda of Agreement between Israel and the United States, Israeli arms manufacturers sell to the United States under privileged terms. They are broadly exempted from the "Buy American" restrictions otherwise applicable to most department of defence purchases and also from

import duties, even where competing directly against domestic vendors. Some sales are direct to the department of defence, such as a recent \$93 million contract with the Israeli electronics concern, Tadiran, while others involve subcontractors for the domestic prime defence contractors, such as McDonnell Douglas.

Offset sales, whereby foreign purchasers supply subsystems as part of the quid pro quo for buying major systems from the United States, are common with the NATO countries, but have little meaning in the case of Israel because there is no reciprocal, significant reciprocity. The NATO states ultimately pay for their acquisitions from the United States, whereas there is no symmetry in the arms transactions with Israel. The United States, through the DOD or the prime contractors, pays Israel suppliers the full price, but Israel enjoys a 40-50 per cent rebate on its "purchases" from the United States through the offset arrangement. This is a form of concessionary financing which is not reciprocally accorded by Israel to the United States.

Part II next week

Author researches for film on the British empire

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Special to The Star

AMMAN - The fall of the British empire will be the theme of two documentary films produced for British television and filmed on location in various countries that were part of Britain's colonial history. Research for the films is being done by the British author Peter Mansfield, who visited Jordan recently as a part of his information-gathering tour.

The two documentaries, one hour each, will show different Jordanian personalities who were active during the period of the British presence in the area.

Mr. Mansfield, who wrote many books on the Middle East, one of which was "The Arabs," developed

his interest in the area after the Suez war of 1956. His work as a journalist took him to Turkey, Lebanon, where he served with Lebanon's foreign ministry, and Egypt. He also visited the Gulf states.

While he was in Egypt, as a correspondent for the Sunday Times, he wrote his first book, "Nasser's Egypt". He returned to London at the end of the 1960's and became one of the proponents of Arab-British Understanding, which was founded in 1967 when Arab-British relations were at their lowest level. He is now vice-chairman of the council.

His study of the British colonial-

ism lead to "very interesting results," he says. Mansfield, who was born in India, says that "Egypt for example was not officially part of the British empire, but the reason why it became important was because of the Suez canal which guaranteed the British a safe route to India, where the heart of the empire lied."

Mansfield believes that there is still a wide gap separating the West and the Arab world. "The West still misunderstands the civilization of Islam, the Palestinian problem and the history of the Arab struggle against colonialism in the last two decades," he says.

Lebanon group to receive medical treatment in US

The second group of wounded young people from Lebanon who will receive medical treatment in US hospitals arrived in New York on 21 March. The project is part of ADC's Save Lebanon Campaign to aid victims of Lebanon's war. The 16 youths, including several small children, will travel to various cities for specialized medical care.

The first group of young people, ranging in age from two to 23, arrived in the United States on 14 February. Currently located in Detroit, Washington D.C., Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh, they are receiving treatment for such injuries as severe burns, eye wounds, amputations and spinal cord injuries. The young people are expected to remain in the United States for several months, depending on the extent of treatment.

In another Save Lebanon project, plans are underway

to present a benefit concert 22 May at Washington D.C.'s John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts.

To be co-hosted by Lebanese-American actor Danny Thomas and Ellen Burstyn, the concert will present the music of the United Symphony Orchestra, directed by Joseph Eger, the Paul Hill Chorale and soloists Jennifer Barron, Lynn Maxwell, Gene Tucker and McHenry Boatwright.

Commenting on the efforts of Americans nationwide in support of the Save Lebanon project, ADC Executive Director James Zogby said that

"From communities across the country, contributions have come in - from Black Americans, Italian-Americans, and Polish-Americans. This is truly a significant project for Arab-Americans."



BUSINESS AS USUAL for a street trader in the streets of Beirut as he talks with British soldiers of the peace-keeping force in Lebanon. They are part of a multi-national force in the country which was sent under bilateral agreements with the Lebanese government.

OBITUARY

The Director General and all members of the Dept. of Antiquities deeply regret to announce the death of Ernst Walter Krueger, DLpl. Ing. Architect. Mr. Krueger, who helped to establish the German Evangelical Institute for Archaeology in Amman and supervised the restoration work at Um QEIS (Gadara), will be much missed by his friends and fellow archaeologists.

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middle east



Al-Azhar celebrates its 1000 years of existence

By Star Staff Writer

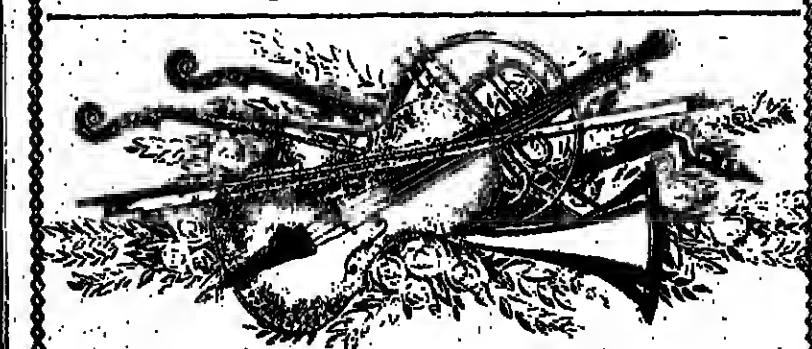
AMMAN - Al-Azhar Al-Sharif celebrated its 1000 years of existence last Saturday. It is regarded as the oldest Islamic university that is still graduating students today in various fields. Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, which stands in the heart of Cairo, was built by Jauhar Es-Sekelly who was a slave of the Fatimid Caliph Al Mu'iz Li-dine-Allah Al Fatimy. The construction took three years to finish.

At present the total number of students is roughly 13,000 and there are more than 250 professors and teachers. The running expenses amount to 350,000 Egyptian pounds a year.

Muslims came to Al-Azhar Al-Sharif to study from all over the Muslim world. The university has now 130 students from Sudan, 128 from Syria, 73 from Turkey, 35 from Ethiopia, 16 from Nigeria, 8 from India, 8 from Afghanistan, 168 from North Africa, 65 from Java and 25 from China.

Students receive instructions in Arabic, theology, geography, mathematics, astronomy, engineering, physics, English language, and some oriental languages like Persian and Urdu.

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analysis

After 100 years:

Looking for the real Karl Marx

By Neal Ascherson

LONDON "WANTED: Karl Marx. PERSONAL DESCRIPTION: Age: 35. Height: 5 foot 10-11 inches Hanover scale. Stature: squat. Hair: black, curly. Forehead: oval. Eyes: black. Eyebrows: dark brown, slightly stupid. Nose: fat. Mouth: medium. Beard: black. Chin: round. Face: roundish. Complexion: healthy. Speaks German in Rhenish dialect, and French. Distinguishing marks: a) speech and appearance somewhat recall Jewish origin; b) is cunning, cold and determined."

That was the Prussian police in 1853. This month thousands of people all over the world were not looking for him again. On Monday 14 March it was a hundred years to the day since Karl Heinrich Marx died quietly in London at the age of 64, after a long illness not especially patiently borne, in his chair at Number One, Molenat Villas, Maitland Park Road.

The house itself is not to be found. Although the Germans failed to get their man with the slightly stupid dark brown eyes in 1853, they got Number One, Molenat Villas, with a direct hit in the Blitz in World War Two.

The searchers for Karl Marx now will not go there but to Highgate Cemetery in north London, to the great, glaring bust that stands sentry over his bones and the inscription: "Philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it."

And, somehow, they will not find Karl Marx there either. Many will march to the cemetery sure that their own red flag is the one that "the Moor" recognises from beyond the tomb, in opposition to the other red flags paraded by the pretenders, in posters, renegeads who will bare come too. Millions will go to official occasions in the Soviet Union and China and elsewhere, mostly because of what might happen if they did not.

Hundreds of politicians and journalists in the Western world will observe that Marx is at once extinct and irrelevant and the most vigorous enemy of all that we hold dear or decent. Celebrations are now of ornamental rubbish dense enough to create a thin, pink film in the upper atmosphere.

Old Marx had a high opinion of himself, but not of immortality. He had too much work to do, was aware not only that time was short but that his own monstrous untidiness and poor health made it shorter.

When young Marian Comyn, the actress, came late to dinner and began to apologise, he interrupted in his gravelly voice: "If only people would think more precisely - but they never do. What is the most valuable of man's possessions, the most precious that he has? Time! And what happens to it? It gets wasted. Fine if it's your own; it doesn't matter. But other people's time - MY time! Good heavens! What a responsibility you are taking!"

There is something special about our inability to find the Karl Marx we are looking for - something schizoid. We want his ideas (that gravelly voice, roughened with cheap cigars) to be coming from outside us, so that we can confront him, accept or reject him, in a normal dialogue with another mind. But the truth is that the voice of Marx is coming from inside our own head, more often than not and however reluctant we are to admit it. That is why he is hard to find and hard to challenge.

The thought of Marx has shaped not just much of what late twentieth century human beings think about their condition but has become to a great extent the very mechanism with which they think about it. Any intelligent person educated in the Western tradition who sets out to rebut what Marx wrote can only do so with an auditorium, a language, an agenda which have all to some extent been designed by Marx himself. If "the intelligent person" cannot bear to admit this - the way that we have "internalised" Marx and built him into the walls of our brain - he will soon cease to be intelligent.

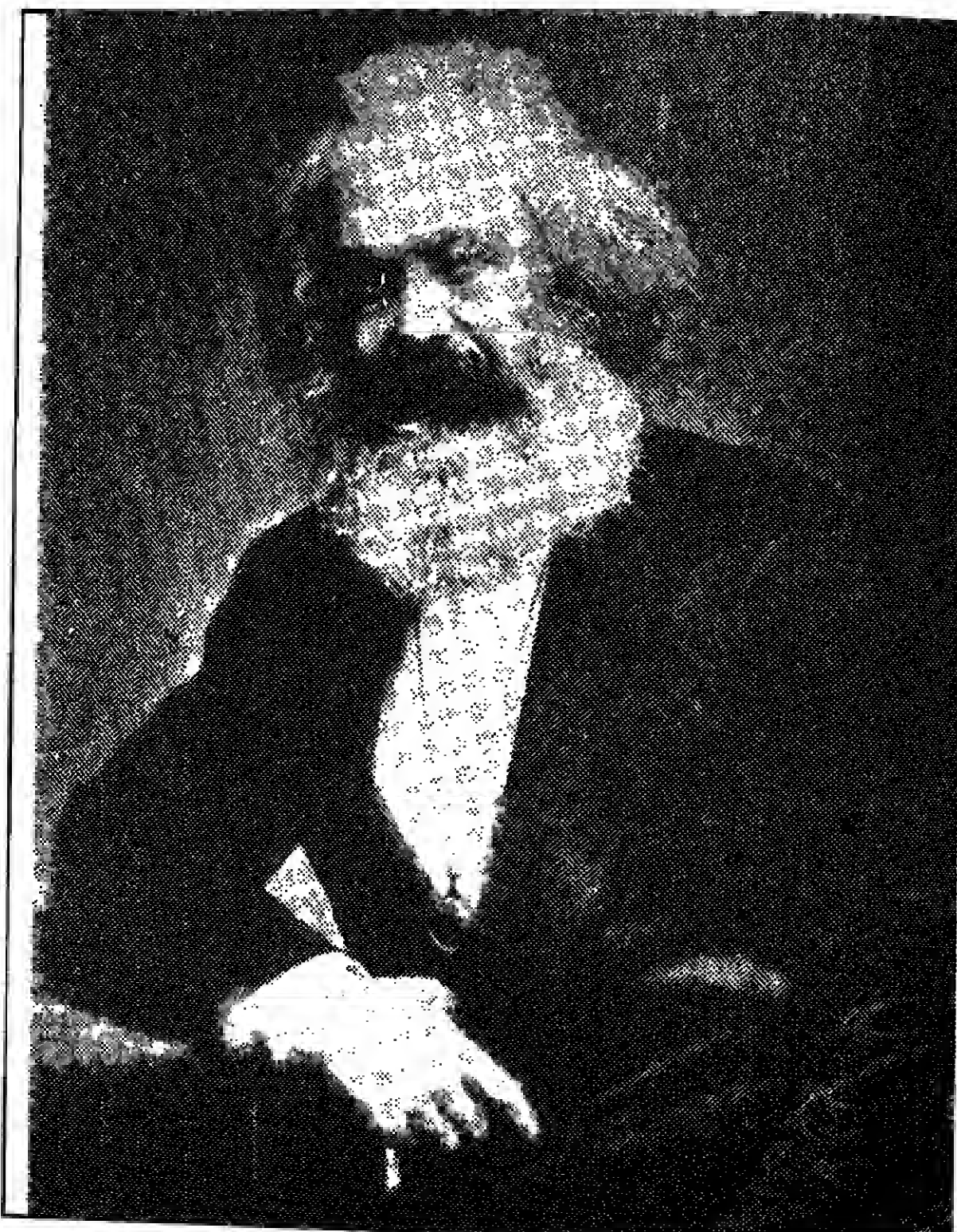
That said, the things which Marx got wrong become plainer as the years pass. He was, first of all, a poor prophet. This is because he knew too much too deeply. H.G. Wells, flustering at speed across many surfaces of knowledge, was more prescient. (Orwell, as we now know, never thought of 1984 as a prophecy at all.)

Marx understood and respected early industrial capitalism as nobody had done before but he completely underestimated the resilience and adaptability of the capitalist mode of production.

He missed the staying-power of nationalism and exaggerated out of all proportion the capacity of workers to understand themselves as an international class.

He was wrong about the way that social revolutions take place; it took Lenin to understand that they are seldom inevitable and usually unexpected. He was not able to predict the nature of imperialism in the next generations.

He could not, or would not, admit the danger of bureaucratic dictatorship inherent in a socialist society in spite of all the



Karl Marx

lucid warnings of Bakunin (the anarchists were always better prophets in the matter of liberty than the Marxists).

In fact, one of the troubles with Marx is his very reluctance to provide a vision of future Communism, either its political outlines or its relationship to market forces. Here he prophesied not too much but too little.

Is it only because the Soviet Union exists and is strong that Marx is still so famous? This is true only in a way. The Roman Empire made its own travesty of what Christ taught into a state religion - but, by doing so, allowed people in future centuries the chance to rediscover and reinterpret the work of Jesus.

The Soviet Union, with Marxism as its state religion, has ensured the survival of Marx as an active force by deluging the world with his books in every language and by simply repeating his name like a mantra. What Karl Marx would have rejected or accepted in the Moscow of Yuri Andropov is not important.

Marxism as a creative source has dried up in almost all Communist countries. In Eastern Europe, the hope that Marx - especially his early, more "liberal" writings - could be used to democratise the ruling Communist parties is now dead. In Western Europe, optimism about reconciling the anti-authoritarian elements in Marx with "Eurocommunist" parties of Leninist descent is also dwindling.

It is worth adding that if the Russian Revolution had not taken the course it did, the cult of Marx would probably now be assured by socialist states in Western Europe - France, Italy, possibly Germany.

The fragments of Marx's work which are built into our heads are too many to list: ideas about class struggle, about the

connection between technology and consciousness, about the relationship between state power and dominant interest groups. But what we in the West, above all, have lost consists of two traits which dominated Marx as a human being as well as a theorist: his enormous optimism and his rebelliousness.

And it is just those two traits which preserve Karl Marx as an active volcano in the Third World. These are societies that never really understood; their pauperisation and misery are all mostly those of peasants rather than proletarians; in Marx's book, they are not ripe for socialist revolution.

Their intellectuals and radical leaders treat Marx's other messages (collectivism, the theory of surplus value and so on) almost casually. But they and their followers easily recognise in Marx their own fury against tyranny and exploitation, their own messianic certainty that "progress" and human willpower must combine to bring a just, independent society to birth.

In Asia or Latin America, he can be found. He has left London, as the Paris police suspected in 1878:

"Karl Marx, previously resident in Haverstock Hill, Regent's Park, London... Man of advanced age. Grey beard, black eyes and eyebrows. Small stature but powerfully built and strong constitution. Face distinguished with Socratic nose. Intelligent expression. Auditor of hook widely circulated in Socialist Party, bearing title: 'Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production'."

Observer News Service

Karameh: Memory of a military success

By Ya'coub Jaber

THE ANNIVERSARY of the Karameh battle which was celebrated in Jordan last Monday brings to mind a military success that was made possible by joint efforts and co-ordination.

When the Israeli forces, who were intoxicated with their easy, lightning victory in 1967, crossed the river Jordan about fifteen years ago to crush the burgeoning resistance movement, they were met with concerted firepower forcing them to retreat in dismay after sustaining very heavy losses in men and equipment.

Karameh has not been the sole example on the vulnerability of Israel when faced with a determined Arab effort.

The 1973 war was the one which almost provided a unique historic opportunity to put a decisive end to Israeli arrogance. For in that war the joint Egyptian-Syrian drive had succeeded in pushing the Israelis to a point where some of their leaders contemplated surrender.

Moshe Dayan, the then Defence Minister, was prevented in the last moment from delivering an emotional television and radio appeal for surrender.

Israel's bullying prime minister at that time, Golda Meir, was said to have considered committing suicide.

In an article which appeared last week in an Israeli newspaper, Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan wrote that "many voices" favoured surrender in the early days of the October 1973 war.

He promised to unveil the identity of those voices at the right time.

There was also last summer's invasion of Lebanon, an example on the abuse of military might which could have been turned into a real nightmare for the invading army. The siege of West Beirut could have developed into a fatal moral blow to Israel had the PLO refused to leave.

Without discussing details which would unnecessarily refresh the sad memories of those black days, it is sufficient to mention that Israeli forces would have never dared storm West Beirut while a few thousand Palestinian fighters were still entrenched there.

Just peace; not more wars and bloodshed should now be the main concern of the Arabs, Israel and the world community at large. But it would be a service to the cause of peace if the Israelis try to remember that Arab dignity will not last, and their military superiority cannot continue in the midst of a rapidly changing world.

The Egyptian paper goes on to say that by raising the matter before the Security Council, the Arabs could commit the United States to reaffirm

THE NEW wave of repression of Palestinians in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza, the visit to Britain by the seven-member Arab League delegation, as well as Opec's agreement on prices and production are major highlights in Arabic press editorials.

The Qatari newspaper Al-Raya remarks that one of the most serious developments in Israeli policy in the occupied territory was that the government of Menachem Begin has endorsed the same measures for which Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan was condemned during the West Bank's revolt last spring.

The paper warns against indifference toward Israel's oppressive measures and repeated attacks on Muslim holy sites. It says that unless checked, Israel will expand these attacks to include Muslim shrines everywhere.

Another Qatari newspaper, Al-Arabi, hails the heroic resistance of Palestinians in the West Bank, saying that Israel's crimes against them have not undermined their determination to defend their rights and lands.

It calls on Arabs and Muslims to extend maximum support to the Palestinians in order to boost their ability to resist the enemy's plans.

Al-Ittihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi notes that Jewish Defence League leader Men Kahane's call to drive the Arabs out coincides with a substantial increase in Israeli settlement building and an escalation in provocative actions against West Bank Arabs. It adds that Kahane's attitude represents the mentality currently prevailing in Israel.

The paper recalls that Israel's new chief rabbis declared immediately after their election last week that any Arab land occupied by Israel is an Israel's God-given territory.

"The Zionist danger is more evident than ever before, and it is by action and practical moves, not words, that it can be confronted," the paper concludes.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram calls on Arab states to raise the situation in the West Bank and Gaza before the UN Security Council on the basis of President Reagan's peace initiative - which views these territories as occupied lands - as well as on the Non-Aligned summit's demand that the Security Council apply the principle of the illegitimacy of acquisition of territory by force.

declared position embodied in President Reagan's initiative. It also says that a debate in the council would focus international attention on Israel's persistent attempts to obliterate the Palestinian national identity in the occupied territories.

Al-Rayan newspaper of Dubai comments on Secretary of State Shultz's recent remarks, in which he urged Jordan to join the projected peace talks. If Washington is truly concerned about the loss of time, Al-Rayan says, it should make up its mind and pressure Israel in order to find a way out of the present gloom, which the government of Menachem Begin has created.

"The extent of US optimism or pessimism always seems to depend on the Arab attitude, as Washington tends to be pessimistic when the Arabs demand a solution to the Palestinian problem - the core of the Middle East conflict - and to be optimistic whenever an opportunity for a separate peace agreement between Israel and an Arab state looms on the horizon," Al-Rayan writes.

In the seven-member Arab League commission's visit to Britain to explain the Fez Arab peace initiative, the Qatari English-language newspaper Gulf Times says that statements made by both sides on their talks indicate an encouraging outcome.

The paper expresses the hope that from now on, Britain will follow a fair and independent Middle East policy, or at least a policy in line with that of its EEC partners.

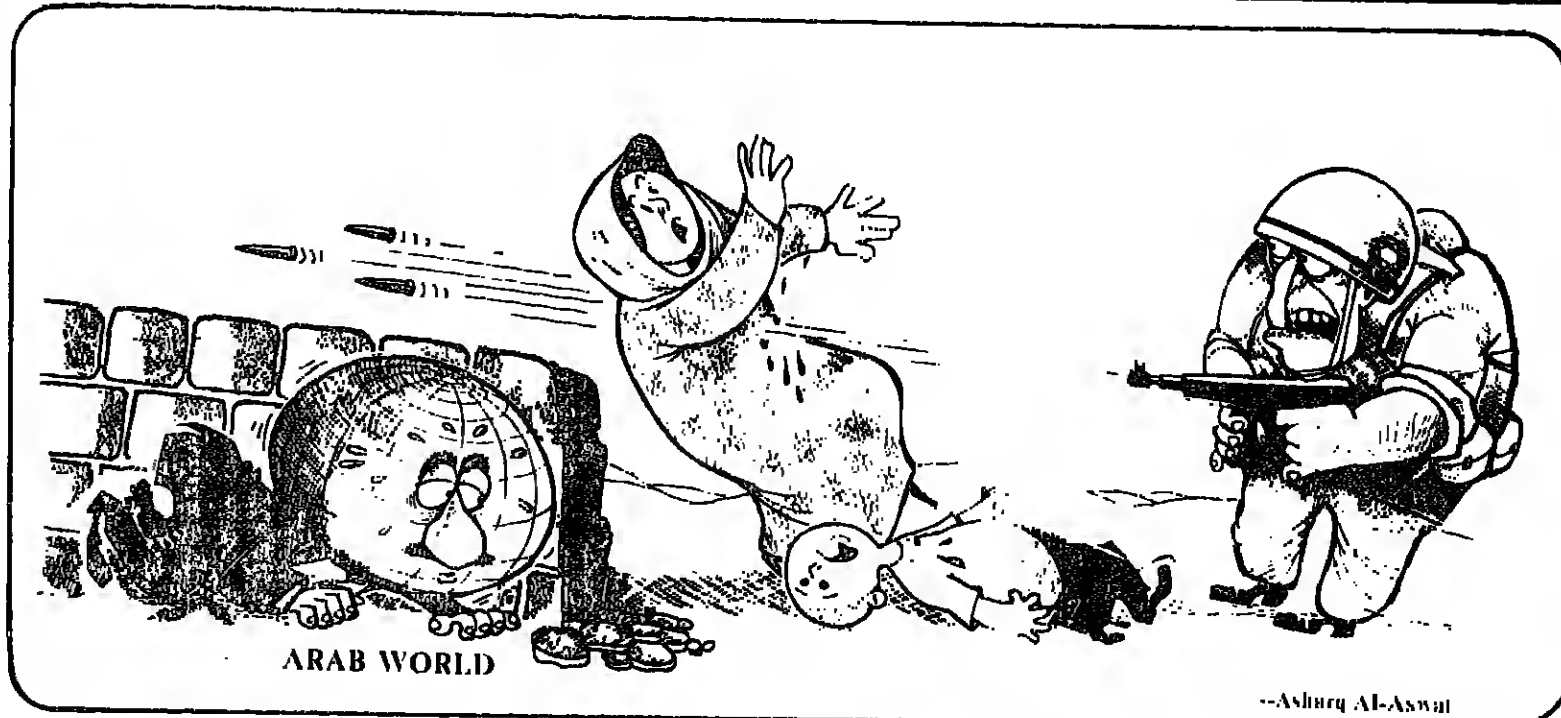
It concludes by urging Britain to try to rectify its past mistakes by declaring openly its support for the Fez initiative.

On the Opec agreement, Al-Wahid newspaper of Abu Dhabi expresses scepticism over the viability of the accord, saying it might not be sufficient to restore stability and balance to the oil market. It explains that the ineffectiveness of the Opec agreement stems from the fact that the market is glutted and demands far less oil than what the agreement has allowed.

"To deal with the deteriorating oil situation, Opec states should first exercise pressure on major consumers and force them to give the imported oil the same treatment given to their exported industrial goods. Secondly, they should reduce their production to the lowest possible level," the paper suggests.

On the US decision to prevent a Kuwait-owned American company from exploring for oil and natural gas in American territory, Al-Ittihad of Abu

opinion



Dubai writes that Arab states should refrain from investing their money in the United States, since Washington has subjected economic interests to political considerations.

Jordanian newspaper's comment on His Majesty King Hussein's press conference in London on Saturday.

Ad-Hustour writes that King Hussein has drawn a clear picture of the situation in the Middle East in saying that the peace process is passing through its most dangerous phases.

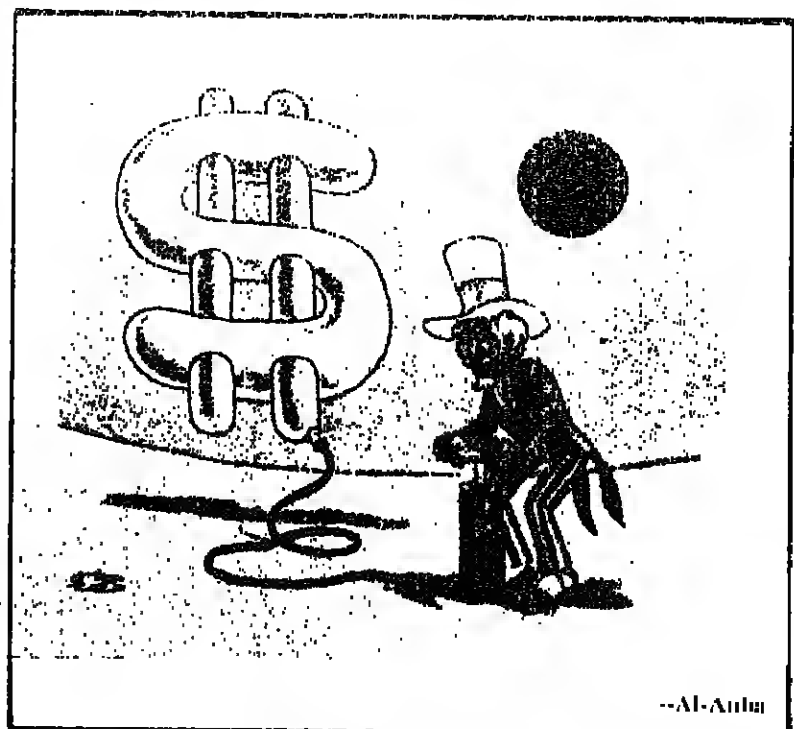
The paper adds that Israel has not only invaded Lebanon to use it as a diversion from the real problem, but also rejected President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative and created new obstacles before peace efforts.

Al-Rai' newspaper refers to the King's remark that the peace process is

not designed to bring about peace between Jordan and Israel, and says that the logical and acceptable objective of the process should lie in achieving a just and comprehensive settlement based on recognition of the Palestinians' rights and accompanied by concrete American action putting an end to the Israeli practices which empty the peace process of all its meaning.

The paper goes on to say that Jordan cannot be held responsible for the loss of time. The US administration should be reminded that the ball now is in the Israeli court, and not in that of Jordan.

"America is the power which can force Israel to abandon its aggressive policies and join the peace process. So it is the United States that should bear the prime responsibility for the loss of time," the paper concludes.



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Aqaba: Sunny spot on the tourist map

By Kathy Spillman
Star Staff Writer

CLEAR BLUE waters with a spectacular display of underwater coral and fish, plus warm and sunny weather almost all year round, have placed the Gulf of Aqaba on the international map of sunspots to visit.

"Aqaba naturally lends itself to domestic and international tourism because of its unique clean waters and spectacular underwater scenery," says Director-General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh.

Because Aqaba is such an ideal location for underwater exploration, the Ministry of Tourism, in conjunction with foreign tour operators, has launched a major campaign to attract divers from the United States and Canada. Also, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is also promoting Aqaba for divers through Royal Tours, a Jordanian tourist company based in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Hamarneh explained that Jordan is attempting to diversify its tourist markets by appealing to North Americans. "In the last few years, Aqaba has attracted people from northern Europe, especially Germany and the Scandinavian countries. Unfortunately, the Gulf war and the invasion of Beirut have obstructed tourism."

In addition, the tourist industry was hurt when the Israelis closed the Jordan River bridge to two-way tourist traffic just over one year ago. "But the bridge has since been reopened, as Israeli tourism dropped by 30 per cent," said Mr. Hamarneh.

21 per cent drop

He also pointed out that tourism had dropped recently not only in the Middle East, but the world over due to global inflation and the recession.

Most European tour operators cancelled trips to Jordan scheduled for 1982. According to Mr. Abdul Rahman Bahri, head of marketing and statistics for the Ministry of Tourism, Aqaba experienced a decrease in tourism of 21 per cent from Europe and 35 per cent from North and South America.

But the Ministry of Tourism is optimistic about improving these bleak statistics during 1983. In addition to the international campaign to attract divers, there is a pilot tourist programme under way linking Jordan and Egypt via Aqaba in a single package deal for visitors.

Connecting Egypt and Jordan would appeal to a larger tourist market, as people would be able to combine the wonders of both countries in one trip. There are also plans to include excursions to the Holy Land.

Domestic tourism

Mr. Hamarneh said that European tour operators would like to package Egypt and Jordan into one package deal. "Lately, some German companies have linked the two by land, sea and air, from Aqaba Nuweiba in Egypt or Aqaba to Suez. The trial trips began the first of February."

Because of the drop in international tourism, Jordan has been relying more on domestic travellers to Aqaba, and tourism from the Arabian Gulf. A public beach for Jordanians has recently been opened for those who cannot afford the expense of hotel accommodation.

A master plan is under study by the Jordanian government to develop 5.5 kilometres of beach front south of Aqaba for local tourism. Mr. Bahri said that inexpensive rest stations, hotels and restaurants would be built to cater to Jordanian visitors.

Also being considered by the government is a proposal for building a man-made lagoon north of the city. "The lagoon would be developed with international travellers in mind," said Mr. Bahri.

However, in spite of the current efforts to promote Aqaba locally and internationally, serious problems have emerged in Aqaba itself which may hamper development programmes there.

Monitoring pollution

As a result of the presence of industry on the shores of Aqaba, Jordan's only seaport, pollution is causing damage to the underwater corals and is killing off some species of fish. There is still no



Aqaba's sunny beaches are popular all year round from the north

"satisfactory formula to marry tourism, industrial and port activities," Mr. Hamarneh said. But the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature is now working with the Ministry of Tourism and the Aqaba port authorities to find a solution to this problem, he said. The society, which has its own department for Aqaba, checks the water on a daily basis.

Aqaba is not only a place for sun and sea worshippers. It also has a rich historical legacy to appeal to history and archaeology buffs.

The city has occupied an important position in the history of the Middle East. It was founded in the 13th century BC as the southernmost city in the Iron Age Kingdom of Edom. Between the first and fourth centuries BC, it was an important stop on the great Roman road running from Damascus to Egypt.

Remains of this era are at a site called Khallia, about four kilometres from Aqaba. Unfortunately, the site is as public as it lies almost on the beach line.

The copper industry, which consists of the remains of an ancient mine, the history of which dates back to the fifth centuries BC. It is the site of King Solomon's port.

Caliph Omar captured Aqaba in 630 AD, but in 1116 the city was occupied by the Crusaders, who built a small fortress on the site of the old city. Aqaba then fell to the Mamluks in the 13th century AD and the city was destroyed.

The ancient antiquity of Aqaba is the reason it is so attractive to visitors.

exactly known when the fort was constructed, but it is generally agreed that the last of the Mamluk sultans, Qansu al-Chouri, built the citadel.

Aqaba again gained prominence with the outbreak of the First World War. Prince Faisal captured the port from the Turks and made it his headquarters and supply base in the war against Ottoman rule. It was here that the legend of Lawrence of Arabia was born.

Aqaba has something to offer for all visitors, and its attractiveness is enhanced by its proximity to other great sight-seeing wonders. "Aqaba is a point in a triangle with Petra and Wadi Rum, so any development in these areas will affect Aqaba," said Mr. Hamarneh. "We are now constructing a snack-bar within Petra itself and a restaurant in Wadi Rum with a bedouin encampment so visitors can stay one or two nights and then go off to Aqaba."



The port-tourism resort glitters at night



Bungalow of a model proposed by the Tourism Ministry for Aqaba

Beach improvements under way

By Yahya Al-Jubu

Special to the Star

AMMAN--The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has already made a start on improving Aqaba beach to accommodate the ever-increasing number of tourists.

Director-General of Tourism Michael Hamarneh, told The Star that the ministry has included in its 1983 development plan for Aqaba the installation of beach umbrellas and clinics in reception areas within a general plan for the development of the beach. A snack bar is also to be set up under the JD 75,000 has been allocated for the public beach development.

All the necessary studies have been completed on the south coast project. Work will be implemented in two phases, expected to finish by the year 2000. The area covered by this project comes to 1,500 hectares. It will contain tourist

industrial and commercial facilities in addition to schools, mosques, roads, parks, villas, apartments, an entertainment centre for children and three modern hotels with about 1,000 rooms. The cost of this project is estimated at JD 83 million.

Mr. Hamarneh added: "Expecting an increasing number of tourists over the coming few years, the ministry plans to create an artificial lagoon with a huge complex around it containing an athletic centre, a commercial centre, a nightclub, apartment houses, cabins and an administrative centre in addition to three hotels with over 1,225 rooms."

A special ministerial committee under Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment is to pursue these projects and speed up their implementation.

JERUSALEM STAR LAUNCHES NEW PAGE FOR CHILDREN

Calling all children in Jordan....

Do you have an unusual hobby, pet or sport?

Are you a keen photographer?

Do you write stories or poetry?

Are you a member of a children's club?

If the answer is "Yes" to any of these questions or if you have something interesting you'd like to say, The Jerusalem Star wants to hear from you.

For the first time The Jerusalem Star weekly newspaper is opening one of its pages just for children. The page will appear every week, for children, by children. (Get your parents' permission first.)

Send us your photographs, drawings, stories, poems or anything you think may be of interest to other children as soon as possible. Or you can call us on Amman 664163. Ask for Tricia Weir on extension 75.

To launch our new project The Jerusalem Star invites all you young photographers out there to enter our photo competition. If you have a clear, interesting photograph that you have taken yourself, why not enter?

Here are the rules:

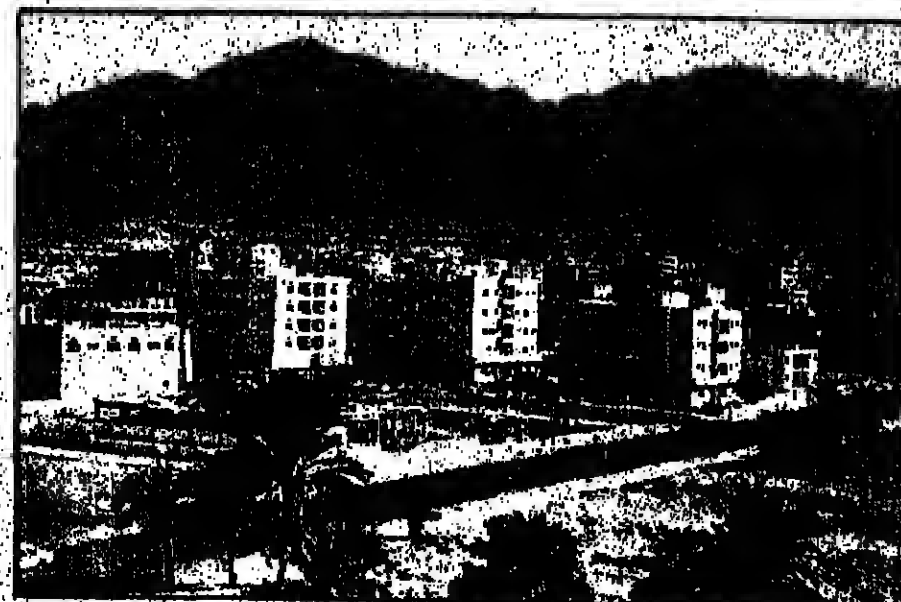
1. All photographs must have been taken by the children themselves.
2. Entries may be of any size, preferably in black and white, but colour will do.
3. Send entries to the address below, in a stiffened envelope if possible, with your name, age, school and home address with telephone number written clearly on the back, and a picture of yourself.
4. The Jerusalem Star cannot be held responsible for loss or damage to entries and regrets that entries cannot be returned.
5. Young people up to the age of 16 years may enter but relatives of The Jerusalem Star staff are not eligible.
6. Entries will be judged on merit according to age. Judges will include The Jerusalem Star Staff photographer. The judges' decision will be final.
7. The five winners will receive The Jerusalem Star T-shirt and a special visit to The Jerusalem Star offices for the top two winners.

Send your entries to:

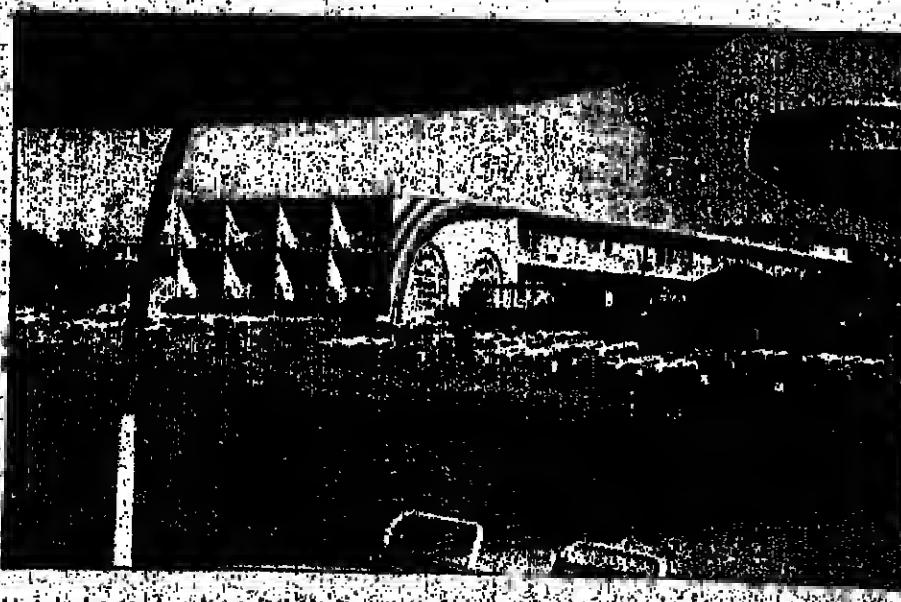
Jerusalem Star (Photo Competition)
Ad-Dustour Building
P.O. Box 591
Amman, Jordan



The beaches and harbour make an interesting juxtaposition



Rugged mountains form a backdrop to this town



Hotels have developed their beaches for sun and sand-seekers

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Editorial

The lessons of March

THE MONTH of March holds much symbolic significance for the hopes and aspirations of the Arab people. A stunning military victory over Israeli expansionist designs on Jordan, was achieved by Jordanian and Palestinian forces in the town of Karameh on 21 March, 1968. Also in March the dream of Arab unity was theoretically realized in the establishment of the Arab League on 22 March, 1945. Lastly, but of the most paramount importance to all Arabs currently suffering from Israeli usurpation of their lands and livelihoods, is the celebration of the Day of the Land on 31 Moreh. On this day in 1976, defenceless Arabs peacefully protesting deliberate and calculated Zionist policies of discrimination and land confiscation were shot, wounded and killed by Israeli military police. This day has come to be a continuous reminder to all Arabs of the unrelenting terror, Palestinians are enduring under Israeli rule.

However, the anniversaries of these monumental events should have more than just symbolic importance for Arab leaders. The tendency to commemorate these dates with rhetorical speeches and laudatory gestures should be replaced by close self-examination of the realities and the weaknesses now facing the Arab world, coupled with a concrete plan of action so that the overriding historical lesson learned by the events of March, namely the need for unity, militarily and politically, to combat Israeli aggression would not be in vain.

This lesson carries special relevance in these days of pro-

lifeline peace plans and scurried negotiations on withdrawal and normalization of relations between Israel and Lebanon. The battle of Karameh proved in particular that a unified, modern and well-organized military force, is the only sure and effective answer the Arabs have, to Israeli attempts to compromise their national sovereignty.

Since the 1967 debacle, Israel has concentrated almost all of its human and financial resources in modernizing its military, and unifying all ranks of its society, behind its expansionist goals. The Zionists have been so successful in their endeavour to become a superior and dominant power in the region, as opposed to the general weakness shown by the Arab world in checking Israeli military adventures, especially in Lebanon, that Israel has shown absolutely no inclination towards retreating from any Arab lands it has illegally subjugated since 1967.

All the peace plans and bravado proffered in the name of peace thus falls on deaf ears. If the Arabs aren't in any kind of position militarily to even threaten the Israelis to withdraw from Arab and Palestinian territory, why should the Israelis feel compelled to withdraw?

Thus the events of March reverberated throughout the Arab world should also be harnessed through practical and organized action, with the wealthy Arab Gulf states contributing financially to the poorer confrontation states, so that the Arabs can seriously and effectively challenge Israel as the battlefield as well as of the negotiating table.

Kamel Abu Jaber



Britain and the Palestinians

Greetings Jerusalem

LORD ACTON, an Englishman and an astute observer of human nature, once laid down the following dictum: a dictum that has become a law of political science and human behaviour in politics. It states that "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely". For power, it seems, has the same aphrodisiac effects that drugs have. Its user becomes progressively out of touch with the reality of his surroundings, and lives in a make-believe world of his own imagination. How else can one explain the behaviour of Israel and its leaders, behaviour that ignores all the normal rules of logic, international law and even humanity.

Situated in the very heart of the Arab world, the Middle East, and indeed the Islamic world, Israel continues day dreaming that it is part of Europe and its culture. It has also created the myth, initially advanced for world public opinion, principally the West, that it is a democratic nation, described by some of its propagandists as, "An island of democracy in a sea of tyranny." Even those who created the myth show signs that they truly believe it, totally ignoring the tyranny under which its Arab population lives; an Arab population that whose people are theoretically, legally, Israeli "citizens". Through a multitude of devices, they continue to suffer every kind of inequality, physical restriction, job discrimination, social injustice, lower income, lower standard of living, restricted educational opportunities, political under-representation as well as a host of other discriminations.

Interestingly enough, the myth is believed even by some who travel extensively in Israel and report upon its activities. Under one pretext or another, they find excuses as to why Israel had had to behave the way it does, some adding, against its tradition. What tradition one is compelled to ask. The tradition of ancient times or the tradition of today, twentieth century Israel, replete with brutality and terror. Should this remark come from an Arab, it is easily passed-off as an anti-Israeli attitude. Should it be made by a non-Arab, it is explained away as anti-Semitic sentiment.

Not only is Israel anti-democratic on the internal level, but on the international level of intercourse as well. Through a creation of the United Nations, from its inception, it has constantly disregarded that body's resolutions and decisions to such an extent that even the average person, not the sceptics alone, have come in view United Nations resolutions as inconsequential or at best, as having little value. Remaining the Walling Wall, as of 1967, the Western Wall, Israel has made the United Nations a modern day walling wall for the Arabs. The Jews that used to wall at their wall in Jerusalem must feel a great sense of satisfaction at the turn of events.

Is it because New York is so far away from the Holy Land that we Arabs receive no satisfaction from walling there? It is a very curious phenomenon that New York seems to be so very close to the Holy Land when Israel is concerned and so distant in the case of the Arabs. It makes one wonder about the illogic or the relativity of distance to different people. Not only are distances illogical with us, but numbers as well.

Lord Balfour in his declaration promising what was not his, to people who do not belong, made a proviso for the "non-Jewish inhabitants" of Palestine: the Arabs. Perhaps it is worth the digression to state that in 1917 when Mr. Balfour made his promise, the Arabs constituted over 90 per cent of the population of Palestine and the Jews a mere 57,000 souls. The vast majority was dismissed as simply the "non-Jewish inhabitants", as if they constituted the minority and the minority, the majority. But then, the logic of numbers seems to be upside-down and inside-out where the Arabs are concerned.

Even Britain, which not until very recently, to be exact, not until 17 March, 1983, many decades after 1917, at long last agreed to officially receive a Palestinian in its capital. This came only after many threats, intimidations, cancelled visits, etc. and not just any Palestinian was accepted. He was Professor Walid Al-Khalidi, internationally known Arab intellectual, son of a very old and respected Palestinian family—a fact which should make him less objectionable to a conservative, family and tradition-orientated British government. At the time, he was in the company of King Hussein of Jordan and an Arab League delegation including six foreign ministers, at least one of whom was a Saudi prince. It should be remembered that Professor Al-Khalidi, a well-respected Arab intellectual, expressed, making peace with Israel, much earlier than most Arabs dared to, even conceder.

The disregard for Palestinians in 1917 as well as in 1983, is not just a mistake in arithmetic made by Israel alone, but by Britain as well as the "Mother of Democracy". Britain is called upon to rectify her history and her involvement in the creation of Israel. It is hard to accept or believe that the West continues to accept the ideology of the jungle. Might is power, and power is corrupt, and that is why no trick of logic, no momentary slight of hand will make it right. If Israel, still huddled by ancient hatreds, cannot properly discern this, it is incumbent upon those who see to give her direction.

West uses Israel to fulfill its interests

WESTERN MASS-media may forcibly condemn Israel's aggression, expansion and atrocities especially when it is felt that public-opinion reaction can in no way be any longer suppressed. One cannot but duly acknowledge and admire the Western living sense of justice and defence of humanitarian values, as these have been so strongly expressed in the almost whole-scale and vehement protestations of the Western peoples. For almost everywhere in Western Europe the public has spontaneously and quickly reacted and hurled bitter indignation against Israel's violation of human values and against the destruction and slaughter this offspring of Zionism has left behind it in our misery-stricken part of the world.

But when it comes to Western press, in general, Western bias towards Israel and Zionism cannot but betray itself. It is sometimes the so-called democratic set-up of Israel, or at other times the sense of morality that Zionism is claimed to cherish basically and inherently, that the Western political-mechanical resorts to uphold to calm down public opinion. It is, as it were, to let the crisis pass, and to rescue Israel from being morally and politically barred at the neck.

And what is more, when it comes to serious political procedure, the West openly and strategically continues its support of the aggressor, or otherwise renders only lip-service flattery to the Arabs, in general, and to the Palestinians, in particular. This lip-service attitude has almost consistently marked the policy of the European economic group towards what is happening in the Middle East.

When Europe is economically hard pressed by its need for Arab friendship or for Arab capital, or whenever it grows portendably elvish to the impact of Palestinian political and military struggle for freedom, communication issued by the European group conferences—such as the one held in Venice several years ago—were ready to acknowledge Palestinian rights to self-determination and end apartheid.

The open and strategic support of Israel continues to be corded out with no less equivocation and contempt of Arab mantle capacity. For not long after the massacres of Sabra and Shatila, and even when the blood of the victims had not dried yet, Israel's war, machinery, which had held havoc to

both land and population in Lebanon and Beirut, was once more led with the customary annual financial aid which it had been receiving over all its years of existence.

What a generous offer to a country barely comprising more than three million people or so! Does this not mean full encouragement and even endorsement of Israel's aggression policy of invasion and expansion in the area? But while the support of Israel can be quite understood on the basis of the West's strategy in the Middle East, nothing could be more contemptuous of Arab reasoning than the donor's apologetic excuses for the grant.

It was alleged by Western press that the grant has not been withheld this time just to prevent Jewish public opinion from solidly rallying round the present Israeli government against foreign pressure, and thereby help its hard policies to have another push forward. What a felicity that is unqualified except by a similar equivocal stand from the question of establishing Jewish settlement in the West Bank on the part of the side that so generally and lavishly spends on Israeli economic support.

What the whole Western stand can be nakedly and without embellishing touches stated as follows. It is that for a very long stretch of time the West has been looking forward the chance of imposing its domination at least economically—over the area. What better means can it have than using Israel as a cat's paw and definitely a partner, too, wherewith to strike at Arab unity, to weaken Arab will to resist and subsequently thrive on the riches and natural resources there are in the Middle East? Such lost love for the vanquished and affection-distorted Arab East has always been there ever since the time of the Crusades. So let those who have eyes and ears to see and hear with hopefully do so.

By Henry Matar

Will the Arab nation benefit from its own power?

By Dr. Mohammed Abu Gharbieh

THE ARAB NATION is facing its biggest challenge through the Arab-Israeli conflict which has entered into the whirlpool of competition between the Eastern and Western blocs and became further complicated in the wake of wars that took place between the Arabs and Israel. It has become clear that wars do not solve the problem and cannot achieve security and stability to the victor or the vanquished.

And yet, he who has a just case cannot concede defeat or bitter reality, but always strives to achieve better results in the coming round.

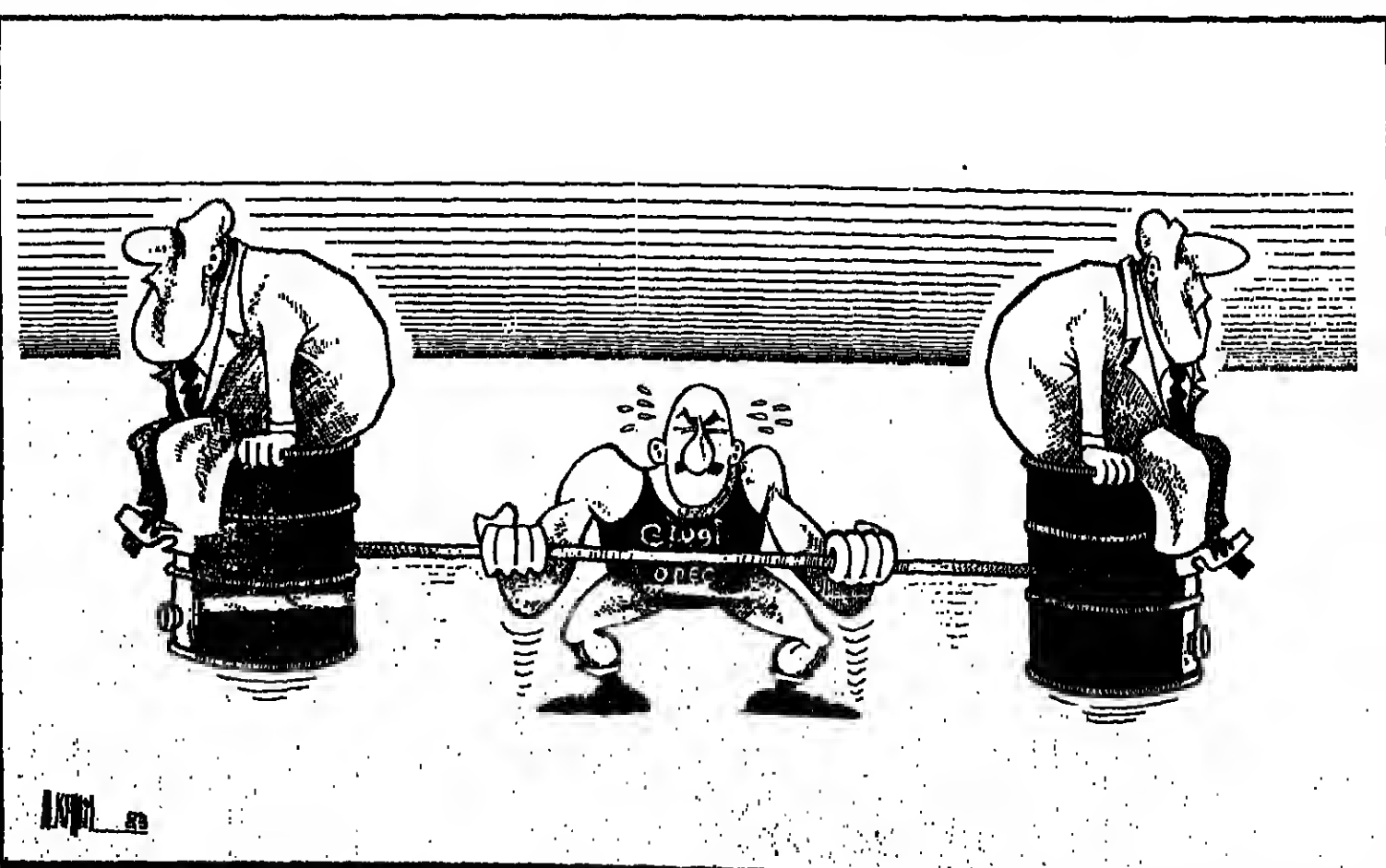
Through this complication of the Middle East problem resulting from four wars which failed to bring about a definitive result, many voices are calling for political methods to reach solutions such as the Venice Declaration, the Arab Summit Conference in Fez and the Reagan project.

The supporters of Israel are meeting inside the American society, in the Congress and Senate and in the various departments and corporations. They also dominate the information media together with financial houses. The Arabs did not succeed in influencing the super power in order to

reinstated rights and halt injustice. Therefore it is up to the Arab countries to build their own force. But what basic Arab nation achieved in this respect?

The Arab nation possesses huge potentialities and human energies. It has the oil and the huge deposits in foreign banks. We do not urge for the use of those weapons recklessly, but we can refer to the use of the oil weapon in 1973 as very effective. We still have a chance to test the power of Arab economic ability. We do not recommend transferring Arab deposits from one place to another but we like to see them utilized in development and progress such as the creation of light and heavy industries aimed at protecting our economy and preventing our funds from evaporating through our foreign purchases.

We must plan to become a producing nation that can suffice all its economic and military needs. We must unify our political plans and put an end to inter-Arab differences. Only then we can fulfill our ambition in creating the one Arab army and the one Arab leadership in the form of united Arab states.



America's blind spot on human suffering—Afghanistan

AS AMERICANS grow more responsive to the disadvantaged at home and human rights victims abroad, there is one blind spot where the magnitude of suffering is now unmatched anywhere else in the world—the people of Afghanistan.

If Palestinians, Sudanese, Cambodians, Guatemalans are bombed, drafted or starved by the thousands, if hundreds of thousands now seek out a survival in refugee camps around the world, in Afghanistan the numbers run into the millions: as many as three million refugees in Pakistan, one-half million in Iran, and uncounted internal refugees who have died in dead of winter to some of the most desolate mountain terrain on earth. Seamy reports tell of a famine in this region worse than the famine of 1972 that cost one-half million Afghan lives.

What has caused this suffering? Is a Soviet mi-

itary adventure that more and more looks exactly like us oil-fueled adventure in Vietnam. Last December the Russell Tribunal offered a glimpse of this suffering when it convened in Paris to consider Soviet atrocities in Afghanistan. Hardly a CIA spook, the Tribunal, funded by European socialists, first time, in public attention ten years ago when it documented US atrocities in Vietnam.

By Sandy Close

According to Harvard's eminent Middle East scholar Richard Fry, dozens of European and Afghan witnesses offered meticulous documentation of Soviet destruction of crops and villages in central Afghanistan, use of fragmentation bombs disguised as toys, bombing of hospitals, experimentation with bacteriological weapons in

the Logar Valley south of Kabul. Yet, the Tribunal was totally ignored by the State Department and the US media, and shunned by peace activists in Europe who feared greasing Washington's anti-Soviet propaganda wheels. One thing is clear, so long as the fighting stays within the Afghan borders, so long as the country itself offers no prized resources, so long as the people are perceived as primitive, illiterate nomads who enslave their women and fight like savages, Afghanistan fits not even the lowest political, economic or moral priorities of the West.

And why in an unkind world should one care? Yet one cold hard reason comes to mind. If Vietnam almost drove Washington to the brink of madness, to the consideration of using nuclear weapons, so too the Soviet Union could be driven to madness by what is happening in Afghanistan.

Pacific News Service

medicine

Coping with an insidious killer

By Tricia Weir
Star Staff Writer

IN JORDAN in 1980 the number of reported cases of typhoid and paratyphoid respectively were 167 and 43. In 1981 they were 160 and 45.

Typhoid is an infectious disease which belongs, with paratyphoid in the group known as enteric fevers. It can kill in epidemic proportions. Fortunately, not everyone who contracts typhoid dies as a result.

In most western industrialized countries today, typhoid is relatively rare. Largely because of pure water supplies, food hygiene regulations, efficient waste disposal and health education. Victims are mostly those who return home from holidays abroad.

The last major outbreak of typhoid in the United Kingdom was in Aberdeen, Scotland in 1965. Many people died in that epidemic and the city was sealed off for weeks.

The disease was miraculously traced to an imported can of corned beef which apparently had been left in contaminated water to cool before export. It is thought that some of the water entered the tin through a tiny pinhole.

Source

Typhoid is caused by the bacillus *Salmonella Typhi* and may be transmitted by contaminated water or ice, infected food and milk, shellfish from beds that have been contaminated by sewage, and by flies. Direct contact with excreta, linen from an infected person or carrier may also be sources of infection.

It can be contracted by anyone, anytime—mildly or severely. For severe cases the prognosis is not good. In any case it is a long and debilitating illness. There is a consoling fact—second attacks are rare.

Symptoms can manifest themselves as they would for any other fever, sometimes very mildly at first: headache, sweating, especially at night, and a vague general feeling of malaise.

This insidious onset, especially in a mild case, can deceive both patient and doctor. For a victim can still carry on his day to day life without realizing he has typhoid—at least for a time.

Figures for 1982 are expected to be lower than these as a result of an intensive health programme initiated in the primary health care field.

One young woman went to her doctor complaining of painful periods (dysmenorrhoea). "In more than twenty years I never experienced such pain. I thought something had gone drastically wrong with me. I never thought for a minute it was typhoid that was causing it."

Should a patient present with such deceptive symptoms it may not be immediately obvious even to the most astute physician that the patient is suffering from typhoid. Even though treatment for her complaint the woman's pain did not disappear.

But when the feverish symptoms and pain persisted other avenues had to be explored. In this case it was by process of elimination and finally a Widal blood test that confirmed the diagnosis.

Patients with typhoid are usually hospitalized.

Treatment

Treatment for typhoid consists of a long course of antibiotics (which must be completed). This treatment is successful but it may take up to two months before blood, urine and stool specimens are declared clear. The best hope is undoubtedly prevention.

Control of typhoid epidemics, should they occur, is the responsibility of Public Health Authorities who endeavour to trace the source of the disease and prevent spread of further infection.

In the last few years the Middle East particularly has made great strides toward improved public health. As well as improved water supply systems and waste disposal, groups of countries have set up funds for prevention techniques, research and education in public health.

Jordanian efforts

DR SULAIMAN Qutain is Head of the Primary Health Care Services in Jordan. He described to the Jerusalem Star the ways in which health care throughout the country is being improved.

"Primary health care workers go out to the villages to teach, inspect conditions and hear the problems of the people there, so that community conditions can be improved.

"The Natural Resources Authority in Jordan is working in co-operation with the Ministry of Health to build protective structures round springs and wells so that they are kept clean," he said.

Sixty-seven per cent of Jordan's population now has a safe water (the main source of contamination), while the rest have access to it within half an hour's walk from their homes. Hygienic waste disposal systems in the form of either direct linkage to sewer lines or the use of cess pits are being used by 95 per cent of the population.

Our responsibility

Apart from world governments' responsibility for better public health, there is a great deal the individual can do to promote his own preventive measures:

Immunization. It is imperative that anyone about to enter a country known to have typhoid (or any other infectious disease) be vaccinated before travelling. Even if infected, an immunized person will not suffer as severely as one who is without protection and the side effects of this are usually minimal.

Personal Hygiene. The basic rules of personal hygiene are in themselves preventive measures for many infections and are particularly important in hot weather. Children should learn them too as early as possible. Only the unwise would ignore them.

Regular and thorough washing of hands, preferably under running water, especially after using the toilet and before handling food. Regular, careful cleaning of clothing and bed linen, crockery, kitchen work surfaces and utensils, bathrooms, etc.

Thorough cooking and diligent washing of food, especially fruit and salad vegetables. Boiling of drinking water is necessary in some countries—find out.

With these simple measures and the continued vigilance of authorities and populations alike, perhaps typhoid will be placed on the list of the curses of mankind that have been assigned to the history books.

Too many miracles

By Star Staff Writer

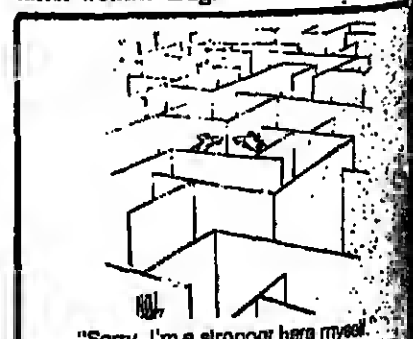
Our doctors are misusing the modern West drugs according to Dr. Majumdar, the Mujumdar a Pakistani doctor now residing in Amman.

"Many new drugs do, indeed, work miracles in saving the lives of sick people, but doctors are prescribing new drugs for a great many patients who do not need them." This is especially true of the new anti-biotics, says Dr. Majumdar.

He believes that for every five patients who benefit from such drugs, doctors dose five others, and this medical irresponsibility is destroying the value of the new medicines. When a doctor prescribes a powerful antibiotic unnecessarily he is probably just helping. Dr. Majumdar says that an additional danger arises from the fact that doctors on the drugs to clear infections and surgeons tend to become less careful in operating theatre germs. As a result the new infections contracted in the theatre are more severe according to Dr. Majumdar. A fact that by giving new antibiotics, to patients who do not need them, doctors help germs become resistant to these drugs, thus making more deadly varieties of microbes begin to develop. A further danger arises when doctors prescribe drugs which have not been adequately tested.

Doctors tend to accept the man-made word that these drugs are safe but, in many of them have proved to be false rather the cure of disease.

Dr. Majumdar places the blame for the mis-use of drugs on two parties. First the doctor who is often too willing to try a medicine that promises a quick and easy cure. And secondly on the patients who feel they have been properly treated if they do not know the doctor's surgery with a prescription for a latest wonder drug.



"Sorry, I'm a stronger here myself."

Looking to the future with ultra sound

By Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

ONE OF the most exciting developments in modern obstetrics is the ultra-sound machine, where high frequency sound waves are used to produce "pictures" of the fetus within the uterus of the mother.

Ultra-sound is based on methods used for the detection of submarines by surface warships. The principle is that when sound waves of a high frequency strike a solid object, these waves can be picked up by a suitable receiver and converted into pictorial form. The modern diagnostic ultra-sound machine is a development of these earlier uses.

When Dr. Maher Sarraf first brought this machine with him to Jordan from Germany in 1978, ultrasound examination was not common; either here or in any other Middle Eastern country. Dr. Sarraf started a new era in the field of obstetrics in Jordan, for after he introduced ultra-sound there was an influx of similar machines. Nowadays most doctors in Jordan have a machine. But they are still rare in the Middle East.

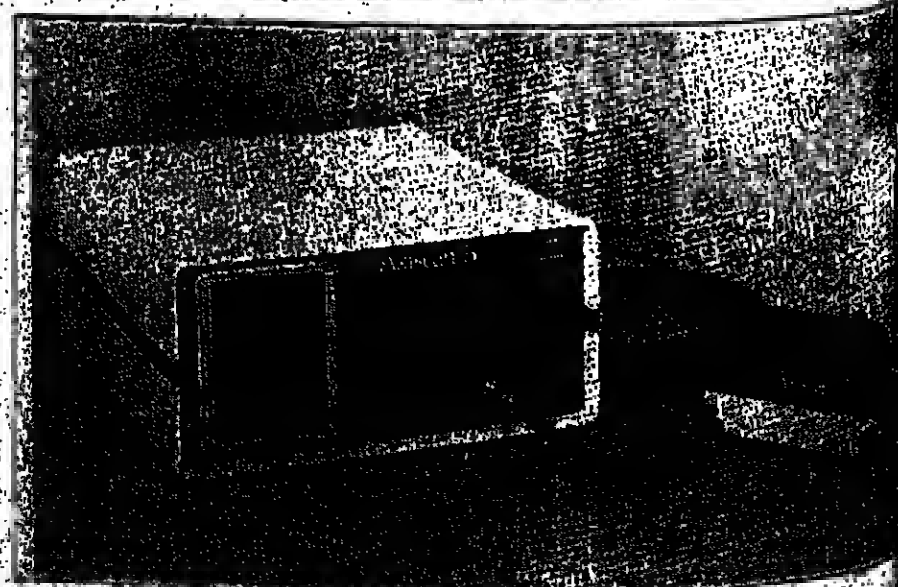
Ultra-sound examination is becoming more and more widely used. It seems likely that in fu-

ture all pregnant women will have at least one ultra-sound examination during the course of the pregnancy.

Dr. Sarraf feels that he and ultra-sound have effectively grown up together in 1965: when the machine was newly invented he was a medical student at the University of Cologne in West Germany and used it during his training. They brought it with him to Jordan, and now it is part of his routine practice.

The machine consists of a cylinder that sends out ultra-sound waves and a television screen on which light waves appear. The cylinder is placed on the abdomen of the pregnant woman so that the ultra-sound waves penetrate the wall of the abdomen, the front wall of the uterus, the amniotic fluid, the foetus, the ear wall of the uterus and the back of the mother.

These waves are reflected in reverse order on the cylinder, not from it to the screen, where they appear as light waves in the form of pictures which tell us in detail what is going on in the uterus of the mother. The cylinder is moved on the abdomen from bottom to top and vice versa, to give a scan-



The ultra-sound machine.

versal section photos. These photos enable the doctor to follow the progress of pregnancy in all its stages. In the first five to six weeks the doctor can detect if there is a pregnancy at all. Then if the result is positive, he can determine if the embryo is growing and developing or if there is reason to think that the baby may be abnormal. After the first twelve weeks, ultra-sound scanning enables the doctor to detect with the data of

pregnancy when the woman is not sure if the foetal growth is slow or normal, breast development, the position of the placenta and outside the uterus, foetal abnormalities. And last but certainly not least, he can tell the baby's sex. Anxious parents can know their baby 95 per cent for sure, from the seventh month of pregnancy. Dr. Sarraf has never been mistaken about a boy. But on one hand, a girl could be a girl, or a boy could be a boy, for the doctor to see.

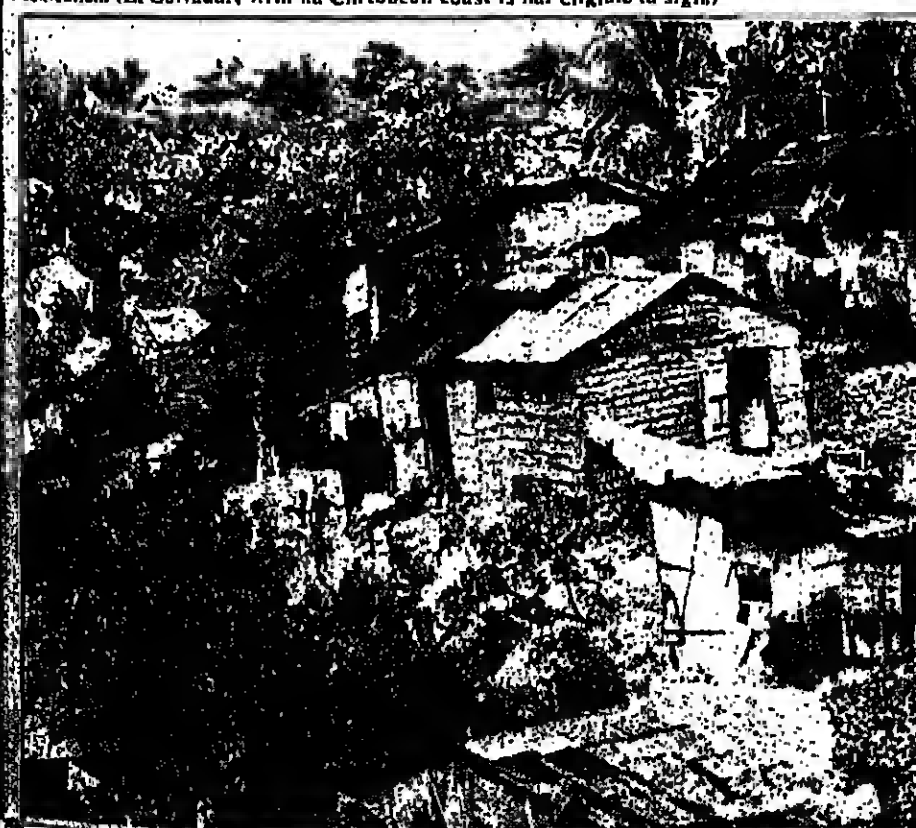
Caribbean Action Plan gets legal backing

Can the 'improbable treaty' really work?

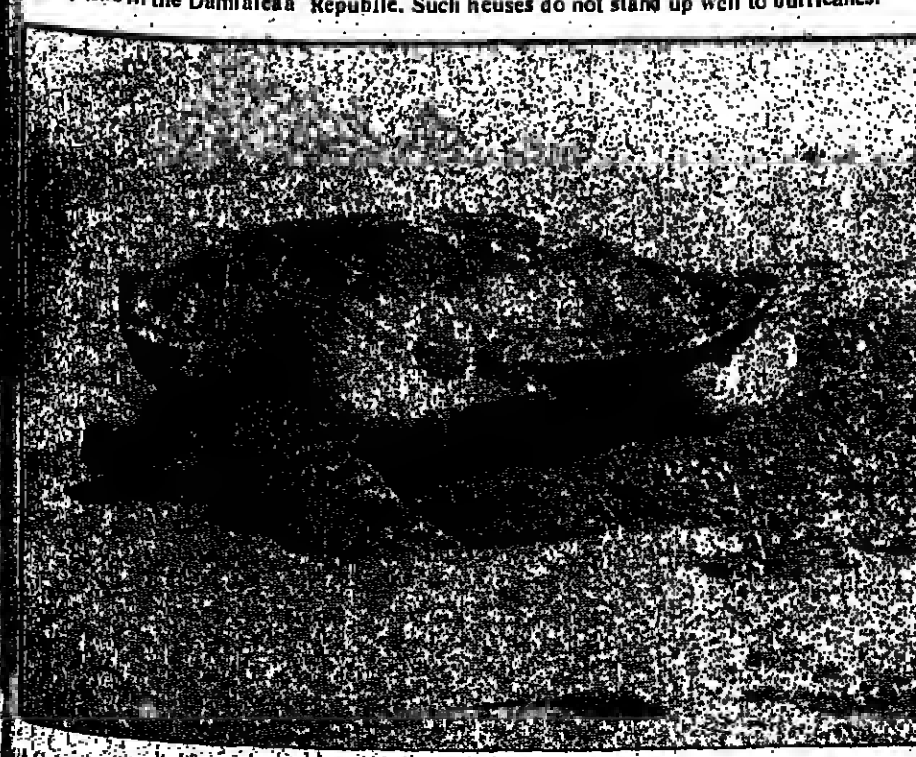
By Lloyd Timberlake



Map showing the mainland and island nations of the 'wider Caribbean' eligible to sign the convention. (El Salvador, with no Caribbean coast is not eligible to sign.)



Shanty town in the Dominican Republic. Such houses do not stand up well to hurricanes.



A Green Turtle, one of the marine turtles species whose numbers are dwindling in the Caribbean.

THIS WEEK 27 nations are meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, to adopt treaties to protect and develop the Caribbean marine environment and to prevent and clean up oil spills. The main treaty, the Cartagena Convention, provides legal backing for the 1981 Caribbean Action Plan, a set of projects to better manage the sea and its coasts.

The Programme

The Caribbean Action Plan has four main components:

- **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT** -- to identify the causes, magnitude and consequences of the region's environment and development problems.
- **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT** -- activities to help governments take sound planning decisions and to cooperate in region-wide problems such as exploiting living resources and renewable sources of energy.
- **ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION** -- usually taking the form of a vague "umbrella" convention (treaty) setting out general obligations and goals, supported by specific protocols (subsidiary treaties) to control such things as oil spills, dumping from ships and land-based sources of pollution.
- **SUPPORTING MEASURES** -- institutional and financial arrangements, technical assistance, training, purchasing pollution monitoring equipment and creating specialised regional centres.

So far 66 specific environmental projects have been approved. Of the 66 projects, 25 were identified as "High priority" projects of interest to the whole region. Governments urged immediate action in eight of the areas included among the 25 projects. These were --

- Oil spill co-operation and contingency plans.
- Guidelines for managing watersheds.
- Water pollution control improvement.
- Better natural disaster risk assessments.
- Study of the impact of tourism.
- Protection of coastal marine resources.
- Renewable energy production.
- Environmental public education.

Preventive action

The Caribbean is not a dirty sea. But its people get their income from commodities, tourism, oil and industry. All threaten the coastal areas with pollution. It is along these coasts -- their beaches, coral reefs and lagoons -- where people live, tourists sunbathe, and shrimp and fish species spend much of their lives.

The Mississippi River brings industrial pollution from US cities and pesticides from midwestern farms. Much of the pesticides and fertilizers used on sugar, cotton and banana plantations eventually find their way into the sea. Industry in Trinidad and Puerto Rico put industrial wastes into the sea directly. Only 10 per cent of the sewage produced in the region is treated.

Landless peasants clear forests and plant steep hillsides; the resulting erosion smotheres reefs and fills mangrove forests and estuaries with silt.

Every year some 18,000 square kilometres (6,950 square miles) of Caribbean forests are destroyed -- an area more than twice the size of Puerto Rico. Animals disappear with forests, and the Caribbean islands have suffered the world's most rapid rate of extinction. Species of whales, turtles, shellfish and corals are all threatened. One seal species has not been seen for decades.

Yet this fragile environment is beset by the planet's three most destructive natural disasters: hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Hurricanes have killed more than 30,000 people between 1722 and 1963; more earthquakes are expected.

These issues have encouraged 27 nations to agree to a treaty to protect and develop their common heritage and future resources.

Political mixture

It is, perhaps, the most politically improbable environmental treaty ever. It brings together: ● the United States and Cuba, though the US bans

environment

trade with Cuba, which it says is behind civil strife in Central America; ● leftist governments in Nicaragua, Grenada and Suriname with conservative governments in the US, Guatemala, Jamaica and Barbados; ● countries with rival territorial claims (Venezuela and Guyana, Guatemala and Belize); ● tiny island states and European nations with colonies and ex-colonies: Britain, France, the Netherlands.

How will these conflicting political views affect co-operation on the environment?

The problems

● In 1981, 2 per cent of El Salvador's population owned 60 per cent of the land. In Guatemala, 2 per cent owned 72 per cent of arable land, and in Honduras, 4 per cent owned 65 per cent of the arable land.

● Rapidly growing populations of the poor are forced to farm poor land on steep slopes, resulting in erosion, flooding, siltation of waterways and pollution of the sea.

● The peasants' lack of land or of secure title to land means they have no incentive to protect their soil. They are forced to move from place to place, clearing and burning forests to plant crops. Again the result is erosion.

● The large monoculture plantations of the rich, of multi-national companies and of governments require ever-increasing inputs of pesticides and fertilisers, which are eventually washed into the sea.

● Environmental protection laws are scarce and ill-enforced, perhaps because they would interfere with the ability of the rich to convert forest and natural land to farmland at will.

The treaty is, in fact, very general, requiring little more from nations than vague promises to try not to pollute. But it is meant to be backed up later by more specific treaties on such things as oil pollution, which will impose much more specific duties on the signers.

The Caribbean nations have been encouraged towards the Cartagena Convention by UNEP's Geneva-based Regional Seas Programme, which is working on similar programmes in nine other seas.

But given the political turmoil in the region, are the environmental treaties envisioned by UNEP likely to have any effect at all?

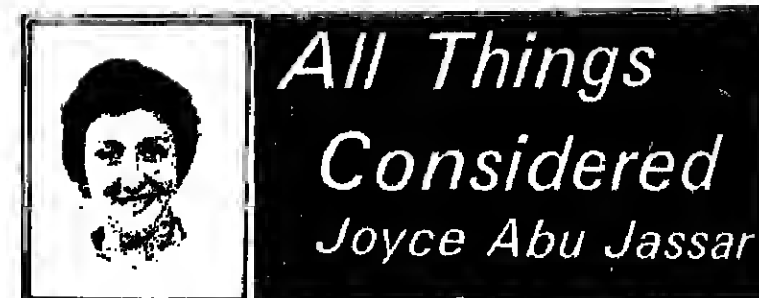
Some Caribbean experts argue that the driving political force in each country in the region is not, in fact, any given economic ideology, such as free-enterprise or socialism, but nationalism. This intense nationalism results in a Caribbean-wide regional pride which may transcend political differences.

Most of the region's countries, including all of those with left wing governments, managed to agree in 1981 to the Caribbean Action Plan (CAP) and its budget.

The only nation which cited political reasons for a refusal to pledge money for the plan's trust fund was the United States. It prefers to finance environmental projects bilaterally, in part so that the money will not reach such nations as Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

Whether active US participation would give CAP a better chance for success, or would increase political tensions among participating states, remains an open question.

(Barthacan)



All Things Considered Joyce Abu Jassar

Into the pot

WHEN YOU'VE lived for a while in a country where another language is spoken slowly, but surely words creep into your vocabulary that weren't there before. One of the areas of easiest access is the cooking or eating -- depending upon your viewpoint -- words.

I had been eating kushia for years before finding out that it was soy bean. And there isn't really anything to compare with tabouleh, the salad made with mint, parsley, tomato and cracked wheat, so it's just best to call it by its own name.

The same goes for magtibeh, the dish made of chicken, cauliflower and rice. After it is done you invert the pot on a tray to serve it. That is how the dish gets its name which means Upsidedown.

But why do we name things instead of frying them?

Why is it a row when it is simmeling on its own feet and beef when it comes out of the oven, or a fillet when it is sliced thin without any bones? Why is that other animal in sheep white it grazes the grass in its woolly coat and mutton when it sits in the platter, all golden brown with tender potatoes and carrots all around it? We won't even ask why a pig changes to pork and ham.

It all goes back a long time in history to the many exchanges between Britain and France, some of them peaceful and some not so peaceful, that resulted in bringing French words into the homes, castles and palaces of English nobility.

If the hand that rocks the cradle rules the nation then the hand that stirs the pot rules the part of your vocabulary dealing with eating. So we must -- the French word for it -- instead of fry and the cow becomes beef, sheep to mutton, pig to pork.

Those little open sandwiches that we nibble on are canapes or hot d'Oeuvres. And after potage and salad we move on to the entree, or main course, where a baked onelet is a souffle and the thinly sliced vegetables are julienne.

Or maybe we are served Coq Au Vin which originally was a dish featuring the old rooster -- Coq -- that used to scream his head off from dawn's early light until the sun disappeared in the West so that everyone was sick and tired of hearing him. So he got the chop. But then the cook found how extraordinarily tough the old bird was so had to add a little wine -- Au Vin -- to the stew for the tenderizer so people could chew the meat without pulling out their teeth or getting an ache in their jaw muscles.

Then on to dessert -- perhaps a gâteau instead of a cake, or torte which is richer, followed by parfait. Coffee is served in many different ways but its name comes from the Arabic word qahwah. And the Arabic word for tea -- shi -- is derived from two Chinese words -- ch and i -- that mean small leaf.

Getting back to our present time and geographical location, baklava is the same all over the Eastern Mediterranean. And somehow it seems easier to call stuffed squash or marrow by their Arabic name of couse mashli and to refer to stuffed cabbage leaves as malloof.

But even as Arabic words are creeping into our vocabularies another phenomenon is occurring. The Arabic language is being enriched with terms like pizza, curry, spaghetti, hamburger, chips, biscuits and Pepsi.

GOOD NEWS FOR GOURMETS!! With all this severe weather, lots of thunder and lightning brings up the increased chance that there will be a good crop of KIMA -- truffles -- this year. So keep your eyes open for what looks like little walnut-sized potatoes on sale at the side of the road or downtown in the market.

Would you believe it?

THE CLOCK tower of Big Ben, the famous landmark rising from Britain's House of Parliament, is leaning, government surveys say. The Commons has been told that the tower is all nine inches out of true perpendicular. "But is it leaning to left or right?" asked TV anchorman Alastair Burnet on his newscast later. AP

THE 100-YEAR mystery of why a lizard's tail continues to thrash after it is severed from its body is now solved, two American scientists claim.

Dr. Benjamin Dini and Dr. Lloyd Fitzpatrick, of the North Texas State University, say they have experimental evidence that the drooping of the tail (autotomy) and its rapid thrashing in the principle escape tactic employed by the lizard.

They say the tail movement distracts the attackers and while they are engaged in subduing the tail, the lizard escapes safely without its tail. The scientists solved the mystery by staging fights between lizards and a cat. Another "encounter" was organized between the lizards and a snake.

In all the seven trials the cat was attracted to and attacked the thrashing tail. The lizard escaped in every case. (WGT)

Second thoughts on the disposable diaper revolution

By Nancy Friedman
TO JUDGE from statistics and advertising, paper-and-plastic diapers aren't only disposable, they're indispensable. Procter & Gamble's Pampers, the first successful commercial paper diaper, is reputedly the top-selling household product in the United States.

Some 3,000 American hospitals use disposable diapers--called "DDs" in the trade--and an estimated 80 per cent of hospital-born infants are first diapered in them.

Yet despite such widespread acceptance, DDs may not be the perfect products their sales figures imply.

All brands of DDs are made with a waterproof backsheet, an absorbent padding of fluffed wood pulp and a water-repellent liner. The padding separates from the liner so it can be flushed down the toilet, allowing the rest of the diaper to go into the garbage can. But most people simply discard the entire diaper, soiled padding and all, in the

rubbish (thereby posing some serious public health dangers).

All DDs use sticky tapes for closing. While they are safer for babies than pins, they have a disadvantage during toilet training, when frequent spot checks are needed, because the tapes lose adhesiveness after one closing and opening.

To effect greater overall dryness some new, more expensive DDs--Procter & Gamble's Luvs and Kimberly-Clark's Huggies--have an "hourglass" design and elasticized leg openings. But the close fit simply seals off the wetness and keeps mum and dad, not the baby, dry. And it may promote over-hydration and irritation of the covered area.

Indeed, according to Medical Self-Care Magazine, DDs are major suspects in diaper rash, which can sometimes lead to allergies. A study by a Montreal pediatrician of 146 one-month-old infants wearing Pampers, cloth diapers alone, or cloth diapers with plastic pants, found that the Pampers group developed 10 out of 12 "severe" or "very severe" rashes, and 23 out of 41 "mild" or "moderate" rashes. Cloth and plastic was the next most common offender.

The researcher concluded that the plastic and disposable diaper, no doubt, has its place for short-term or intermittent use, such as traveling. Its shortcomings, however, he recognized. Should rash appear, a more previous diaper should be substituted.

These findings were disputed by Procter & Gamble staff, who found no significant difference in the incidence of diaper rash between cloth and paper diaper use.

The rash problem may be limited to infants. Three pediatricians recently noted a section they called "diaper area dermatitis" among incoming, healthy women. They did not note the type of diaper worn by the women. As the use of adult DDs becomes more widespread, it should be opportunities to study their role in skin irritations.

More troubling are DDs' possible public health hazards. Dr. Jay Salk, developer of the oral polio vaccine, has warned that the movements of a vaccinated infant may contain live polio virus for several weeks, and that the virus survive for several weeks after to contaminate landfills and supplies. A 1972 Environmental Protection Agency study found significant number of intestinal polio viruses in DDs from garbage dumps. (Pacific News Service)

Coping with calluses

I have a callous on the bottom of both feet and corns on my toes. They bother me a lot.

CALLOUSES ARE caused by pressure or friction on certain regions, usually the hands and feet, and are the body's reaction to repeated injury to the area.

Corns are pea-sized or large callouses that may ache or be tender to pressure. They are either "hard" like those found on the toes, or "soft" ones between the toes.

These hard, thick layer of skin form where the shoes rub or push against the skin, or where two toes rub together.

To ease them, soak the foot in a warm water bath for 15 minutes. Then with a nail file or pumice stone, rub the corn or callous gently until it is thin.

Never use a razor blade or other sharp instrument to remove the callous or corn. You may cut too deep and injure yourself, leaving the area open to the danger of infection. Persons with diabetes or poor blood

circulation in their feet need extra care.

To prevent corns and blisters, get shoes that rub on the affected area, not always possible, so try to soften, better fitting shoes, reduce the pressure. A bandage over the area, or an insert in the shoe can be helpful in changing shoes. Don't wear same pair day after day.

Joyce Niles is a member of American Medical Writers Association.

Mexican Enchiladas

Tortilla filling (cheese)

- 2 cups grated sharp Cheddar cheese
- 1 cup minced onion
- 1/2 teaspoon hot sauce
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Mix ingredients thoroughly

Enchilada sauce

Ingredients

- 2 tablespoons minced onion
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1 tablespoon flour
- 1 can -- 1/2 kilo -- tomatoes, drain reserve juice
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- 2 teaspoons chili powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon Tabasco

Tortilla filling (meat)

- 1/4 kilo ground beef
- 1 cup minced onion
- 1/2 teaspoon hot sauce
- salt and pepper to taste
- 2 cups grated sharp Cheddar cheese
- Fry onion and ground beef in skillet until browned
- Add salt, pepper and hot sauce while frying
- Reserve cheese until later

Method

- Brown onion in hot shortening. Stir in flour and then the remaining ingredients.
- Add about 1/2 cup tomato juice drained from tomatoes to make a sauce of medium thickness.
- Let simmer until thickened.

His work is passionate and emotional

Artist exhibits at University



His work in the students art studio at Jordan University

David and Julie Easton's cocktail/buffet party went with quite a swing last Saturday night. However, the sumptuous buffet was not as varied as the international guests present. Turkish Ambassador Rashid Arim and Mrs. Arim had a

visiting inspector Ambassador Luis de Pedroso was there, but alone as his wife Maribel had to complete arrangements for an official dinner she was giving. Chilean Ambassador Fernando Contreras and Mrs. Contreras were there, as

was Pakistani Ambassador Professor Ehsan Rashid and Mrs. Rashid. The British Embassy turned out in full, almost: Baron Taylor, Lord and Fiona Black, Oliver Minto, and Hiyam Fakhoury. Dr. Mrs. Hilmi Hiljazi, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Deeb, Mr. and Mrs. Nazim Zaru, Dr. and Mrs. Amer Salih, and Mrs. Fuad Abu Jaber.

Amongst those happily tating the delicious Irish cheeses that were on offer at the reception were Tom and Catherine O'Sullivan, Raouf and Mirella Abu Jaber and Farouq Abu Jaber, Mr. Said Mo'touq, Dr. Khalid Shamir and Walter and Carol Bollinger.

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Thursday night, director of the "Relief" Service's Jordanian, Dr. Muriel Pfeiffer, gave a reception in honour of the visiting director Mr. Robert Walsh, who was in Jordan on a short working visit. Among the distinguished guests were Mr. Raouf Najjar, Mr.

Marina Viets, care director Joe Sten and his wife, Dr. Burhan Shreideh, Dr. Khaled Shreideh, Mr. Hani Shreideh, Mr. and Mrs. Alain MoNamara, Mr. Hassan Shawarab, Miss Amal Sabbagh, and many others, including the members of CRS staff in Amman.

The Managing Director of the Irish Dairy Board Mr. Brian Joyce and board member Mr. Gerry Maynes have been visiting Amman this week. On Monday evening they were guests of Mr. Salim Saad at a reception at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Banquet Hall.

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• Jordanian artist Ibrahim Al-Najjar has been enjoying a successful exhibition of his work at the University of Jordan library this week.

This week is the seventh solo exhibition for the artist who completed a B.A. at the Fine Arts College in Cairo in 1976 and an M.A. at Helwan University in 1982.

He has also participated in many exhibitions and his works have been bought by collectors in Europe, the U.S.A. and various Arab countries.

Al-Najjar believes that every artist must develop his own style but at the same time his work must reflect the situation of his country people.

His own work is passionate and emotional. In his current exhibition oil paintings dominate. On large canvases green-tinted bodies wrestle for a view of the distant crucifixion while women drag one another across the canvases.

Al-Najjar says he recently began to use white as a symbol for bandages and this, along with red which means injury and torture, has become one of the dominant colours in his paintings.

In addition to his private work as an artist Ibrahim Al-Najjar works as the supervisor of the students art studio at the University of Jordan.

• Another visitor to Amman this week is Lella Moghannom. She is here on a special mission to launch a new training programme which will enable 200 Jordanians to study in various academic fields in the United States.

On Sunday she was guest-of-honour at a small cocktail party hosted by Walter and Carol Bollinger. Among the guests were Mrs. Marina Viets, Dr. and Mrs. Tayseer Abdul Jabir, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Deeb, Mr. and Mrs. Fuad Tannous, Dr. and Mrs. Hazem Nusseibeh, Mrs. Widad Kawan, Mr. and Mrs. Nadim Zaru and Ms. Anne O'Leary.

• The Home and Garden Club celebrated Mother's Day this week with a sumptuous buffet luncheon and a selection of valuable prizes. 400 hundred mothers attended the luncheon.

Club President Jacqueline Atallah Fakhoury began proceedings with a speech welcoming the guests. She made special mention of Mrs. Su-

Just between us
Ya'qoub Salim



A salute to destructo-sculpture

IT WOULD SEEM that Jordan is in the avant garde of a new artistic movement, the latest product of world culture's aesthetic evolution: high-speed steel destructo-sculpture.

The basic principles of this school of artists are simple, although in execution they may be elaborated to a high degree. The aim is to bend one's automobile as far as possible out of its original configuration, so that in successful examples of the genre it is distorted beyond recognition.

Pictures of two recent masterpieces produced by this school were featured in the local newspapers last week.

The artist, who produced this double triumph by displaying a heroic disregard for both legal restrictions and common-sense driving precautions, could well have felt much pride as he was taken off to hospital. But apparently he could not take all the credit for the genius behind his creation: some share must be due to an unnamed artist who hit on the expedient of marking a hole in the road with a large boulder that made it even more dangerous.

A desire to find the causes behind the flourishing of this new art form at this time and place gives rise to speculation about the background of its proponents. Apparently they have reached maturity and been admitted to the fraternity of motorists without developing the sense of self-preservation one would expect to find in other, lesser mortals. And more than that, their artistic temperament is unencumbered by any scruples over the well-being of others.

I don't know how the driver and passenger of the second car feel about having contributed to this immortal work of art. I believe they had no conscious part in its planning and execution; so one can only assume that they are grateful for having been able to contribute their car and their physical persons to the endeavour, and for having escaped with their lives.

It's gratifying to see so many aspiring artists trying to emulate this example. Each time one takes to the road one is confronted by other drivers who seem to want to cause as much destruction as possible before some mishap or unsympathetic cop causes them to stop. And if you're in a taxi, you often get a near chance to be forever enshrined in the middle of one of the genre's creations. I guess I'm just not artistic, though. I'd rather live.

Films

The Goethe Institute presents "Ein Kaefer Auf Extratour" a film for children. In German with English subtitles.

Saturday 26 March at 4.30 pm.
The French Centre presents "La kermesse Heroique" a 1935 film by Jacques Feyder, starring Francoise Rosay, Louis Jouvet, J.M. Allermo and Bernard Lancret.

Thursday 24 March at 8.30 pm, at the Centre Audiovisuel Regional.

The American Centre presents "Urge to Build" a film about people's experiences in building their own homes.
Wednesday 23 March and Thursday 24 March at 4.00 pm.
Andrzej Wajda's "Man of Iron" (2 hrs 20 mins) Sunday 27 March at 8.00 pm, Monday 28 March at 7.00 pm and Wednesday 30 March at 5.00 pm.

Exhibitions

The European Community Delegation presents the following exhibitions as part of its Spring Festival.

Jordan and the European Communities --
Treasures of Astronomy
Quarans and Bindings
Images de L'Art Francois
Leonardo's Working Models
Opening: Sunday 27 March at 5.00 pm at the Royal Culture Centre.
"Aquarelles et Gouaches de Nicola Massin" continues at the French Cultural Centre until 7 April.

Concert

The European Community Delegation presents four concerts by "The Young Soloists of the European Philharmonic Orchestra"

Tuesday 29 March
Wednesday 30 March
Thursday 31 March
Friday 1 April
At the Royal Cultural Centre. All concerts begin at 8.00 pm

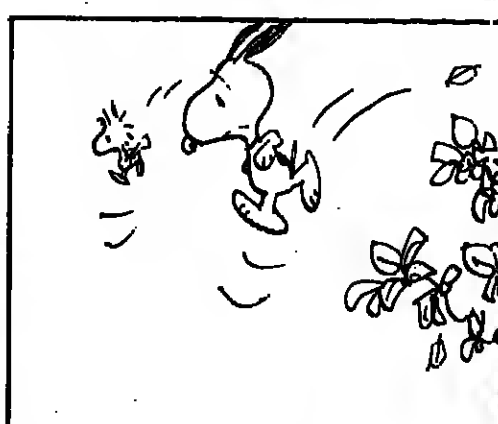
Lecture

The Goethe Institute presents a lecture on "The German National Museum and its Treasures". The lecture will be given by the Director of the Museum Prof. Dr. Gertrud Bött.

Tuesday 29 March at 8.00 pm. At the Goethe Institute.

AM I WRONG OR DID THERE USED TO BE MORE TREES THAN THERE ARE NOW?

THEY SAY THAT WHEN THE COLONISTS FIRST
CAME TO THIS COUNTRY, A SQUIRREL COULD
TRAVEL TREETOP TO TREETOP FROM THE
ATLANTIC TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
WITHOUT EVER TOUCHING THE GROUND...



EITHER THAT WAS A LONG TIME AGO, OR THAT WAS SOME SQUIRREL!

A large, stylized title 'GARFIELD' in a bold, outlined font. Below the letters, the cat Garfield is lying down, looking up at the letter 'F'. The entire scene is framed by a decorative border with stars and a banner-like shape behind the text.

THESE GREEN JELLYBEANS ARE PRETTY TASTY

JIM DAVIS 2-27

Garfield is sitting on the floor, eating lasagna from a large bowl. He has a content expression on his face. Jon is standing next to him, looking on with a neutral expression. A speech bubble from Garfield reads: "I DON'T CARE IF THEY ARE JON'S FAVORITE, I'M GOING TO EAT THEM ALL."

A cartoon panel showing a cat sitting on the floor, eating from a glass jar labeled "SWEETS". The cat has a thought bubble above its head that says "AREN'T I SWEET?". A dog is standing next to the jar, looking at the cat with a sad expression.

A cartoon illustration of a boy with spiky hair and a wide-eyed, excited expression looking at a glass jar filled with jelly beans. A speech bubble above his head contains the text "OBOY! JELLY-BEANS!". The scene is set against a plain background with a simple floor line.

MY LAST GREEN JELLYBEAN! I'M GOING TO KILL YOU, OPIE!

THE PLOT THICKENS

North
 ♠ Q 9 5
 ♥ K Q 8 5
 ♦ 2
 ♣ A K J 6 4

West East
 ♠ A 13 7 6 4 3 2 ♠ K
 ♥ A J 8 ♥ 9 2
 ♦ A K 3 ♦ A Q J 8 5 4
 ♣ 3 ♣ 8 8 7 2

South
 ♠ J 8
 ♥ 10 7 6 4
 ♦ 10 9 7 6
 ♣ 10 5

Dealer, North. Love all.
This is a deal from the team even
Biarritz. Two of the top American
pairs were in opposition—Wolff and
Jamman North-South and Janit
chke-Croig East-West. What do
you think was the final contract?
Twenty guesses; no, two hundred.

Word Game

HOW many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used only once. Each word must

Cryptic solution

DOWN — 1. Males 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

West passed, a little wonderingly, and North, who had guard support for spades after his limited opening, jumped in Four Spades. Knowing that a double would drive the opposition into Five Clubs, West passed when this came round. The contract was seven down, 350 to east-West, while at the other table West played in Four Spades and made Five, for a score of 450. Presumably North continued clubs or trick two instead of switching to the King of hearts.

Although the opponents were sure to go to Five Clubs, I think that West should have doubled Four Spades, hoping for 300 or more from Five Clubs doubled.

contain the large

must be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. **TODAY'S TARGET:** 15 words, good; 17 words, very good; 20 words, excellent.

SOLUTION

CORNFLOUR cream flour flour
fool forlorn foul four loco loaf
loam lone loan lost lotus lout

Easy solution

plant, 5. Outside left, 4. Committ-
ted, 6. Dashed (rev.), 8. Shorten-
ing, 7. An-d-n, 10. Muffs, 11.
Compass, 12. H-at-16, Gash-
21. G-awler, 24. Quil-dress, 28.
Second-hand, 32. Count-L-see, 28.
Hove-red, 35. Elbowe, 38. Fo-
07. 32. Toller, 34. Ton-sure, 38.
E-nigma, 40. Foot (rev.).

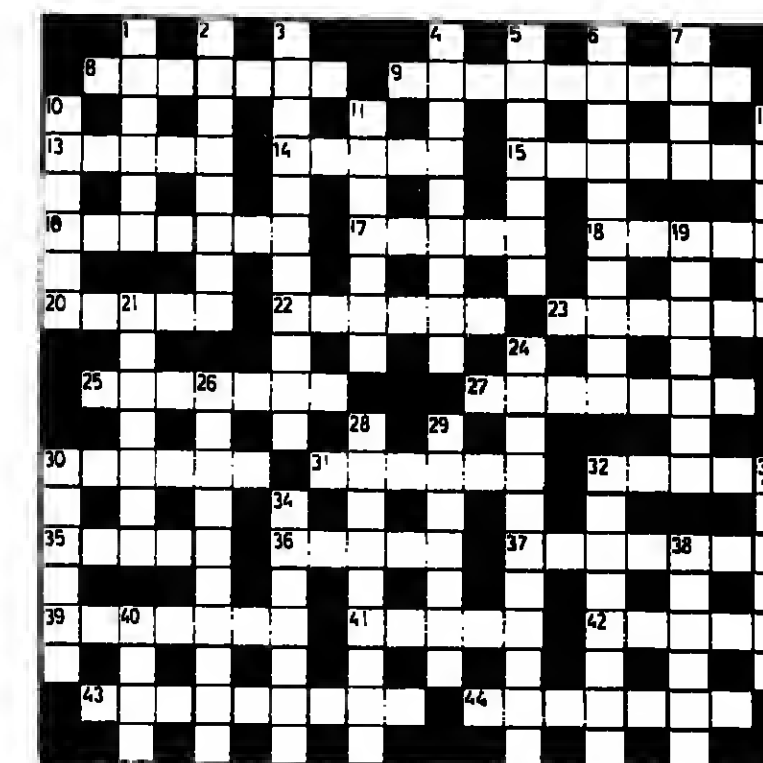
ACROSS
5 Food for the flying-squirrel

8 I then turn from the song about
9 which I composed (8)
10 Oiled and set fire to (3, 2)
11 Read about the awful weather
12 (5)
13 It's odd to have a shooting
14 (7) things ground by the street
15 (7)
16 There's a light in the ear-ache
17 (7)
18 Pop beer again and knock (5)
19 Put the key in, dear, and turn
20 (3) (him) (5)
21 Set a (5) (5) (5)
22 Tipped when one wrote down
23 (5) the names (6)
24 (5) one wishes were
25 (5) a side (6)
26 Blows up when one leaves (4)
27 (5)
28 Displayed a sign saying some
29 one had lived there (7, 14, 3)
30 with a (5) poem that a clear
31 out. Get weaving! (6)
32 Hidden by the snow (7)
33 (5) figure the distance out (6)
34 (5)
35 Used when there's nothing (5)
36 in the outhouse (5)
37 Turn to as soon as it's light
38 (7)
39 It's no joke interning a man
40 (7)
41 Pops the cheeks out and one
42 says as eye on them (7)
43 I, for instance, will enter the
44 Continental city (5)
45 (5) (5) inside (5)
46 The originator of peroxide
47 autism? (7)
48 Hordes of broken masts again
49 coming in (7)

DOWN

- 1 The gentleman who gets all
- 2 steamed up! (8)
- 3 Vegetable diet has been
- 4 very popular for 18-50
- 5 The player, not admitted to
- 6 away (7), 4.
- 7 I don't know we used to have
- 8 done it (8)
- 9 I's locked up, sweet! (7)
- 10 Showing the fat (10)
- 11 Soon as morning there's nothing
- 12 in a name (14)
- 13 Tries to delude one about the
- 14
- 15 I's to up to calm one (7)
- 16 Centre on the man; the sial
- 17
- 18 With a sign, get its moving
- 19 again (7)
- 20
- 21 A cab-'t he snarl (7)
- 22 What's coming to you if you
- 23 don't stop? Lesson? (4)
- 24 Old - it's time to was on
- 25 Many put an extra L in title
- 26
- 27 Respected as always, making a
- 28 stand against the anarchist. (7)
- 29 For jobs, we have to twist
- 30 the arms (10)
- 31 The others are in the fore-
- 32 ground with the author (9)
- 33
- 34 Not up to a certain height. (7)

Use the same diagram for either
the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



38 With East, the O-men.
solved the puzzle 161
40 Sound the retreat, also 141

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 8 Werlike (7)
- 9 Denomation (9)
- 13 Pefony (5)
- 14 From Holland (6)
- 15 Rivulets (7)
- 16 Cosmotic item (7)
- 17 Irish town (6)
- 18 Tend (6)
- 20 Angry (6)
- 22 Deer horn (6)
- 23 Grins (6)
- 26 Sure (7)
- 27 Hire (7)
- 30 Gool (6)
- 31 Ohly-chat (6)
- 32 Publiash (6)
- 36 Nasal tone (5)
- 37 Gessen (5)
- 38 Goods sold abroad (7)
- 39 Voted into office (7)

- 41 Helped (5)
- 42 Wandering person (0)
- 43 Feigned (9)
- 44 Attack (?)

DOWN

- 1 Morning service (6)
- 2 Cheap accommodation
on a ship (8)
- 3 Middle Eastern country
(6)
- 4 Swapped (0)
- 5 Nearest (?)
- 6 Fatherly Moore (10)
- 7 Drink additive (6)
- 8 Large prawns (0)
- 9 Teeth (7)
- 10 Evaluate (1)
- 11 Large waves (?)
- 12 The New World (?)
- 13 Floor-minder (11)
- 14 Incidents (10)
- 15 Depleted (5)
- 16 Rises (?)
- 17 Salesman's apolo (6)
- 18 Out of beer (5)
- 19 Guarantee (6)
- 20 Old timing device (?)
- 21 Carousal (5)
- 22 WEB.BIT

